The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

Startling News from Washington.

Important Changes in the Disposition of the two Armies.

General Retirement of the Rebel Forces.

Munson's Hill, Upton's Hill and Falls Church Occupied by the National Troops.

The Advance of Gen. Smith's Division to Falls Church.

Fatal Mistake by Philadelphia Troops.

Whole Regiments Firing into Each Other

The Rebel Movement Believed to be a Feint.

A Brilliant Naval Exploit at Pensacola.

A Privateer Burnt under the Guns of the Navy-yard.

OUR DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Sunday, Sept. 29.

THE OCCUPATION OF MUNSON'S HILL.

During last week it was so frequently reported from day to day, that our troops had taken posession of Munson's Hill, that when last night this long predicted event took place, it found few believers among those least excited by sensation reports. A personal visit however puts the fact beyond doubt. The American flag now floats there in place of that of the rebels.

Detachments from Gen.'s **Richardson's**, **Keye's** and **Wadsworth's** Brigades, and also from Gen. **Franklin's** Division now occupy Munson's Hill, being in command of Col. **Ferry** of the Fith Michigan regiment.

FALL'S CHURCH ALSO OCCUPIED.

Early this forenoon, the pickets from Gen. **Smith's** Division advanced, and now occupy Fall's Church. Neither this nor the preceding movements met with any opposition whatever, as the rebel Army had, on Friday night, retired from the whole line of their positions on the line of Washington. Upton's Hill, this side of Fall's Church, is necessarily included among the points now held by the National forces.

NATURE OF THE ENEMY'S WORKS.

The works of the enemy at the places they had evacuated, were in a military view almost worthless, being nothing more than rifle-pits of very common construction. The positions at Munson's and Murray's Hills afforded the rebels an unobstructed view of all our fortifications and other defences. The appearance of the ground deserted by them indicated that they were deficient in those arrangements which serve to make a camp life comfortable, having no tents, but merely shelters rudely constructed. There were no signs to show that they had ever mounted any guns. Our troops are now so employed as to show that they do not merely intend temporarily to occupy their present position.

OUR TROOPS FIRING INTO EACH OTHER.

The advance of Gen. **Smith** on Fall's Church from the Chain Bridge was accompanied by events of the most deplorable character. Having passed Vanderwerken's and Vanderberg's houses on their way to the former place, and when about half a mile from it, by some unaccountable blunder Col. **Owens'** (Irish) Philadelphia Regiment, in the darkness of the night, mistaking for rebels Capt. **Mott's** Battery, which was in the advance, sustained by Gen. **Baker's** California Regiment, **Baxter's** Philadelphia Zouaves, and Col. **Friedman's** Cavalry, fired a full volley into the troops last mentioned, killing and wounding a large number. The California regiment, not knowing whence the firing came, returned it with marked effect. The horses attached to **Mott's** Battery became unmanageable, and the the tongues of the caissons were broken, owing to the narrowness of the road.

Lieut. **Bryant**, having command of the first section, ordered the guns to be loaded with grape and canister, and soon had them in range to rake the supposed enemy. when word was sent to him that he was in the company of friends.

All was excitement, and a long time elapsed before the actual condition of affairs was ascertained and confidence re-established.

Many conflicting stories prevail as to the parties on whom the blame should rest, but Gen. **Smith** immediately ordered Col. **Owens'** Regiment to fall back to camp.

The killed and wounded of Capt. **Matt's** battery, are as follows:

Killed—**Timothy Ray**.

Wounded—Corporal **Bartlett** and private **Cilley**, both of whom will probably die, as they were not only run over by the gun-carriages, but trampled on by the cavalry horses.

Of Gen. **Baker's** California Regiment the killed were: **Edwin Morris**, of Company L; **Joseph Paschall**, of Company H; **Joseph White**, of Company H, and Sergeant **Alexander Phillison**, of Company N.

Wounded.—Barry Clinton, Company L, slightly in the knee; Sergeant Brands, Company L, wounded in the head; Wm. Ogden, Company N, wounded also in the head; Timothy Gregory, Company D, shot in the leg; R. G. H. Blakeley, Company H, shot through the thigh; Wm. Smith, Company L; Harry Watson, Company N; G. W. Martin, Company B; Martin Glening, Company L; Luke Lutebin, Company L, and Atwood Morris, do.

In Col. **Baxter's** Fire Zouaves none were killed. but the following named wounded: Sergeant Gray, Company D, shot in the head; Benj. Flood, Company D, shot in the head; Lieut. Shrener, shot in the legs and head; Geo. Havgraver, Company K, shot in the leg. One of the wounded will probably prove fatal.

John Dorah, Company I First Pennsylvania Volunteers, mortally wounded.

In Col. **Owens'** Philadelphia regiment, Sergeant **Gillan**, Company B, was killed, and Sergeant W. B. **McCann** and **Chas. Shields**, of Company E, were wounded.

The killed were all buried to-day near their encampment with military honors, while the wounded were removed to the hospitals in Georgetown principally, where they are receiving the best attention.

There are reports of others being killed, but no positive information has been so far obtained concerning them.

PROPERTY WANTONLY DESTROYED.

The conduct of the Federal troops, to-day, while occupying the grounds recently vacated by the rebels, resulted in the burning of property to the amount of from $30,000 to $40,000, including houses with their contents, but which were untenanted, no distinction being mnde as to the political character of the owners. These wanton acts will doubtless undergo investigation by the military authorities, as they were strongly condemned by Gen. **McClellan**, who went over to the Virginia side at an early hour, to-day, visiting the various localities recently vacated by the rebels.

A private was summarily shot to-day, by his superior officer, for insubordinion in refusing to perform duty.

MEANING OF THE REBEL MOVEMENT.

Various speculations are rife as to the whereabouts of the rebel Army, as no traces of them can be discovered in large force, their usual pickets of infantry and cavalry only being discernable at distant points, hovering as if for observation.

The most probable theory is, from what can be gathered, the rebels are making feints of retreat, as they did previous to the battle of Bull Run, with the view of drawing our troops into ambuscades. This opinion is strengthened by the repetition of a conversation which a farmer residing in the neighborhood of Fall's Church overheard the day before they evacuated that neighborhood.

THE FORCE OF THE REBELS.

The encampments of the rebels show that they had at no time over 10,000 men in front of Washington and at the points which they have just evacuated.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

NO MILITARY MOVEMENT REPORTED.

Darnstown, Md., Friday, Sept. 27.

Capt. H. B. **Stowe**, Provost Marshal of Gen. **Banks'** Division, with Lieuts. **Betts** and **Darnels**, all of Company A, Fifth Connecticut Regiment, have cleared the camp almost entirely of liquors, smugglers and pilferers, and have also made some important arrests of thieves and forgers.

The patrol, while ghardiing all avenues of approach to our lines, do not fail to visit farm-houses for miles around, and inform the proprietors that they can find a domestic market for all their produce.

Yesterday, Messrs. **Brewer**, of Rockville, and **Young**, of Poolesville, who were arrested as participants in the Rockville secession meeting three weeks ago, were released, in pursuance of strong recommendation from persons in high authority at Washington. The charges against them were not of such a character as to subject them to a trial for treason.

It is understood that the time for the execution of **Lanahan**, the murderer of Major **Lewis**, has not yet been fixed upon by the authorities at Washington. He is daily attended by Father **Dougherty**, and appears to experience the comforts and consolations of the Church.

Yesterday was observed as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer by Gen. **Banks'** division. At noon all the brigades assembled in order in a large open field near Darnestown, where a stand had previously been erected. The platform was occupied by the General and his Staff, the chaplains and brigade commanders.

First was read Gen. **Banks'** order for the observance of the day; second, the President's proclamation by Rev. Mr. **Garland**, of the Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment; third, invocation by Rev. Mr. **Reed**, of the Thirtieth Pennsylvania; fourth, reading of the Scriptures and hymn by Rev. Mr. **Sewall**, of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania; fifth, prayer by Rev. Mr. **Phillips**, of the Ninth New-York; sixth, reading of hymn and address by Rev, Mr. **Quint**, of the Second Massachusetts; seventh, prayer and benediction by Rev. Mr. **Lasher**, of the Fifth Connecticut.

The proceedings were interspersed with patriotic and sacred airs by the combined regimental bands, producing a thrilling effect. The grand orchestra was led by **Thos. Wesley**, leader of the band of the Connecticut Fifth.

Gen. **Banks** has entirely recovered from his recent slight indisposition.

LATE SKIRMISHES NEAR HARPER'S FERRY.

The following is an extract from a private letter from a soldier in Col. **Geary's** Regiment:

Camp Tyndale, Point of Rocks, Md.,
Tuesday, Sept. 24, 1851.

Only a few of our men are in camp, the balance being still on picket duty.

When I last wrote, I gave you a hurried account of a skirmish. I did not at the time know the particulars. Since then I have learned them in full. It was a most glorious affair for our regiment.

Col. **Geary**, with three companies, B, I and D, went to Harper's Ferry for the purpose of defending the Massachusetts Thirteenth Regiment, stationed there under his command, from an attack of the enemy. On Sunday evening the rebels, about 500 strong, fired on our men, and the fire was promptly returned by our rifles and two cannon, which we had, and, after shelling them for a short time, they scattered and fled in every direction. One house, in which about forty of them had taken refuge, was blown all to pieces, and those who were not killed or wounded made a hasty retreat to a more secure place of safety. One of our men—a private of the Massachusetts Thirteenth—was killed and three were wounded.

We took two cannons, two mules, old **John Brown's** fire engine from the ferry, and a "Secesh" Lieutenant. I put them in the order of respectability. Eighteen of the enemy were killed and twenty-five wounded. Our men acted with great coolness and bravery.

On Tuesday last, a young man from Pittsburgh, named **Root**, died in our quarters, of typhoid fever. He had been ailing for some time, but the final stroke was very sudden. He was a very fine fellow, and beloved by all who knew him. I sat up with him part of one night, and his ravings from delirium were terrible. His remains were escorted to the cars on their road home, by the full battalion, (a great mark of honor for a private.) He belonged to company B, and his body was escorted to his home by two comrades.

You see by the heading of my letter that we have moved. Yesterday afternoon, we again struck tents, packed knapsacks, and moved over here, only one-fourth of a mile, in order to occupy a less exposed situation, which we do now, in a lovely spot, near a fringe of deep woods.

The view here is splendid. The distant mountains and valleys are very distinct, especially one large elevation, called the Sugar Loaf. One advantage, too, is that there is plenty of shade, and not so much chance for fever and ague. It is much healthier. Our spot to write in is a lovely one, behind the Adjutant's tent, with a nice table fixed up for the purpose, and abundance of shade. We have it fenced in, and keep intruders at a respectful distance.

At about 10 o'clock this morning, just as I had finished my morning report, which, as one of the regimental clerks, belongs to my duties, we heard a succession of shots fired rapidly, and at once double quick was made in their direction. I asked permission to go, from the Adjutant, which being granted, I took my rifle and set out for the point with Company B. Some of our men, (Company D,) who were in camp, went with me. On arriving at the village one of our rifled cannon spoke in thunder tones to the Virginia shore, and you could see the shell bursting against the mountain side. Some scattering shots were fired in return by an unseen foe, but no one was hurt. Another rifled cannon was now brought into play, and the infantry held in reserve.

For over an hour the big guns threw grape and canister wherever it was likely the enemy would take shelter. A brick house, at the extremity of the ruined bridge, which has long been known to be a rebel rendezvous, was then fired into with canister and grape; several of the shot and shell making a complete breach through it. Smoke was seen issuing freely from the doors and windows. The rebels, by this time, (cavalry for the most part,) had left in haste, and two of our companies were thrown as a covering party to an island in the middle of the river. Four brave fellows volunteered to go over, and did so in a skiff. They were fired on, but nothing daunted, crossed to the Virginia shore, and set fire to all the houses which could shelter the rebels, three or four in number.

This ended the fight for the day. The houses were burned to their foundations, and the traitors will find it difficult to make them habitable again.

A young man named **Grant**, of Company C, was shot and killed by a comrade while carelessly handling his piece. His body was brought into camp, and will be buried to-day. W.

A BRILLIANT NAVAL EXPLOIT.

DESTRUCTION OF THE PRIVATEER JUDAH.

U. S. Steam-Frigate Colorado,
Off Pensacola Harbor, Saturday, Sept. 14, 1861.

The monotony of the "Blockade," so far as this ship is concerned, was broken, last night, by a most brilliant achievement; and, while I cannot avoid a feeling of sadness, at the fate of the poor fellows who lost their lives in the undertaking, it affords me much pleasure to communicate to you the details of an action that reflects so much credit upon all who were engaged in it.

Some days ago, a large schooner was observed in the harbor, in the vicinity of the Navy-Yard, and her appearance and motions led to the suspicion that she had been fitted up for a privateer, and had intentions of trying to run the blockade.

By some deserters who escaped from the secession camp and came to Fort Pickens, these suspicions were confirmed, and further information obtained that the schooner was moored near the Stone Wharf, at the southeast corner of the Navy-yard, and also, that upon the wharf near where the schooner was moored, a battery was being erected, and that one large Columbiad was already mounted.

For several nights past, boats from this ship have been kept "rowing guard" in the mouth of the harbor, on the look-out for this schooner, should she attempt to run the blockade yesterday. Capt. **Bailey** went ashore on Santa Rosa Island, for the purpose of "takin' notes" in regard to the schooner and the reported battery, with the view of getting up an expedition against them. After obtaining all the information he could from the deserters, and corroborating their evidence by his own observations with the spyglass, he decided that an attack might be made with reasonable chances for success, and by the time he reached the frigate in the evening, he had the plans for an expedition matured. Acting upon these, Flag Officer **Mervine** decided at once on sending a boat expedition to the Navy-yard, for the purpose of spiking the mounted gun, spoken of above, and burning the embryo privateer.

About 8 o'clock P. M., (yesterday,) the detail of men and officers was announced; the boats hoisted out; the men armed and supplied with ammunition. The expedition was placed under the command of Lieut. **John H. Russell**. The other officers detailed were: Lieutenants, John G. Proston and Francis B. Blake; Assistant Surgeon, S. D. Kennedy; Midshipmen, Tecumsey Steece, Moreau Forrest, F. J. Higginson; Gunner, James Borton; Third Assistant Engineer, G. H. White. Capt. **Ed. McD. Reynolds**, of the Marine Corps, accompanied the party with a force of twenty marines under his command.

The force employed was divided as follows:

First Launch—Lieut. **Russell**, Capt. **Reynolds**, (Marine Corps,) Dr. **Kennedy**, Midshipman **Higginson**, Third Assistant Engineer **White**, twenty-two seamen and one fireman, (with material for firingthe schooner.)

First Cutter—Lieut. **Sproston**, Gunner **Borton**, and seventeen seamen.

Second Cutter—Lieut. **Blake**, Midshipman **Forrest**, thirteen seamen and one fireman.

Third Cutter—Midshipman **Steece** and thirteen seamen.

The marines were divided between the first launch and second cutter.

The boats, with oars muffled, left the side of the ship at about 11 P. M., and pulled into the harbor, keeping far enough from the rebel side to avoid observation. They continued on up the harbor to a point a little above the Navy-yard. Here the course was changed, and each boat was headed for its especial object. From this moment every thought and every effort of both officers and men were directed to the successful accomplishment of this most dangerous enterprise. The parties in the launch and second cutter were to board and burn the schooner; those in the first and third cutters were to charge the battery and spike the recently mounted "big gun."

Lieut. **Sproston**, heading the crews of the first and third cutters, landed at the northern face of the stone wharf, and made directly for the newly-erected battery. Whether this battery was not manned at all, or whether the men at it had been drawn from their stations by the noise of the strife which had already commenced at the schooner, or whether they had "traveled," is not known. However that may be, but *one* man was found near the gun. True courage, whenever found, will command respect, but the brave man sometimes loses his life where his light-heeled comrades save theirs. This solitary soldier stood his ground, in the face of thirty men, and discharged his musket at Lieut. **Sproston**, but simultaneously with the discharge of his musket, was that of Gunner **Borton's** pistol. The lone defender of that battery missed his own aim, but fell under that of the more fortunate gunner.

In a few moments the "Columbiad" was spiked, and Lieut. **Sproston** having accomplished the duty assigned him, according to previous orders, recalled his men to their boats.

The other division of the party, in the launch and second cutter, on approaching the schooner, found that instead of being moored in the stream, she had been hauled into the dry dock slip, and was tied up to the wharf. Nothing daunted, however, at this unpleasant change in the programme, our gallant fellows dashed ahead in the slip alongside the schooner. As they were approaching the vessel they were hailed from her decks five or six times, and were thus prepared to expect a hand-to-hand encounter. The cutter—being much the lighter boat—shot ahead of the launch as she approached the enemy's vessel, and as she passed under her bows was greeted by a galling fire, but in a moment she had grappled the schooner about midships, and Lieut. **Blake** and his men were on the rebel deck. In another moment the launch was under the schooner's guns, and, like the cutter, was received by a deadly salute.

Before the enemy had time to reload, Lieut. **Russell** was upon her decks, followed by the brave fellows of his boat, who had escaped the murderous discharge of musketry with which they were greeted. Forty ox more of our officers, seamen and marines, precipitating themselves so unceremoniously upon the enemy's deck, produced a stampede among them and nearly all of them fled from the deck to the shore. One only attempted to stand his ground against the "boarders," and he was instantly shot by Lieut. **Russell**. As soon as the decks were cleared of the rebels, our men proceeded to set the schooner on fire, and when this was effectually accomplished, they took to their boats and succeeded in getting off with but a few stragging shots from the rebels, who had begun to rally upon the wharf.

When the boats had got beyond the range of musketry, the first and second cutters were both ordered to give a parting salute to the enemy that were collecting upon the wharf, which they did in the shape of five or six rounds of "canister" from their twelve-pound howitzers. What execution was done by this is not known, but, having the light of the burning schooner upon their mark, it is reasonable to suppose that we more than balanced accounts for the fire received by our boats.

So small a force as this, under the command of Lieut. **Russell**, on this occasion, entering into the very stronghold of an enemy, spiking his guns and burning an armed vessel, is an exploit not often surpassed, even in the history of a Navy, many of whose members have been distinguished for gallantry.

It was not done, however, without loss—three killed and fifteen wounded; two fatally, five severely and the others slightly. None of the officers were severely wounded, but among the slightly wounded are Lieuts. **Russell** and **Blake**, Capt. **Reynolds**, Marine corps, and Midshipman **Higginson**.

The killed—**Chas. H. Lamplier**, coxswain; **John R. Herring**, seaman, and **John Smith**, Marine.

The fatally wounded—**Robt. Clark**, coxswain; **E. R. Osborne**, seaman.

The others wounded more or less severely are Terence O'Down, Tevillan Coburn and Chas. Carbury, marines; John Hennessey, Henry Ward, Peter Cating, Wm. Fish, S. O. Austin and James Wareham, seamen.

The schooner that was destroyed was about 200 tons, with four broadside guns, and one pivot-gun on the forecastle, fully equipped for sea, and named the *Judah*. Yours, &c., W.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

If I have not already trespassed too much upon your time and space, some notice of individual incidents may not be uninteresting.

The only one on our side killed upon the deck of the schooner was the marine **John Smith**. This poor fellow had, a few days since, for some misdemeanor, been placed in confinement. When the expedition was gotten up, **Smith** was told that he might now have an opportunity to redeem his character, and if he conducted himself bravely he would be released from further punishment. He was rejoiced at the chance of a fight, and said to his commanding officer, "Sir, you shall have no cause to regret having released me, I will do my duty." He was in the second cutter, and was the *first* man to land upon the enemy's deck, and met his death in a few moments after.

Lieut. **Blake** was the second to reach the deck. After the affair was over, his clothing was found penetrated by balls in two places; one of the balls—most probably a glancing one—lodged in his clothing after giving him a slight wound over the stomach. Before leaving the frigate, Mr. **Blake** had placed a small willow-covered "tickler" of old Otard in a pocket in the left breast of his coat. After the engagement was over, an examination discovered the fact that a bullet had passed neatly through the "tickler," having struck in front, and glancing off, passed out under the arm. There was not much "Otard" left for internal use.

Midshipman **Higginson**, a good-looking little fellow, such as susceptible young ladies would style "a love of a Midshipman," was the first one of the launchers upon the schooner's deck, followed by Lieut. **Russell**. After the decks were cleared and the fires started in the cabin, Mr. **Russell**, meeting the Middy running along the deck and holding one hand with the other inquired, "what was the matter?" The reply was, "Part of my thumb is shot off, Sir, and I am hunting Mr. **White** with the turpentine, Sir."

Midshipman **Steece**, a stalwart "broth of a boy," in charge of the third cutter, was to assist Lieut. **Sproston** in taking the battery and spiking the "gun." The strong tide running at the time carried him below the point at which his senior officer landed. He was, however, but a few moments behind Lieut. **Sproston**; but, even in that short time, the work in that direction was accomplished. The point at which Mr. **Steece** had landed was in full view of the schooner, and it required but a moment for him and his men to enter their boat and join his comrades of the "boarding party."

By the time our six-foot midshipman reached the deck, the enemy had transferred themselves to *terra firma*. One of them had faced about in reaching the wharf, and was apparently hesitating whether to run or fight. The midshipman made for this Secesher, snapping his pistol as he went, but the caps exploded without igniting the charge. After three or four failures of this sort, he became disgusted with his weapon, lowered it, and rushed at his opponent with nature's weapons, exclaiming, "You son of a gun, what are you doing here, any way?" No doubt the gentleman thought the question slightly impertinent under the circumstances, but he did not think it best to stop and discuss proprieties just at that time.

One of the coolest acts of the expedition was by Third-Assistant Engineer **White**. As the launchers approached the bows of the schooner, it was observed that some of the most fatal shots came from her "main-top," at the hand of a marksman who had been stationed there. As the bluejackets and marines were "boarding," Mr. **White** took aim with a Sharpe's rifle, and the man "in the top" tumbled to the deck, at the feet of the boarding party, never to "mount the rigging again," though it is to be hoped he may "go aloft." Mr. **White** is an old member of the New-York Seventh Regiment.

Dr. **Kennedy**, the Assistant-Surgeon who attended the expedition, was of course confined by his duties to the boat. When, however, the bullets began to whistle around the Doctor's ears, he forgot the Samari-tonic character of his profession, and snatching up a pistol, "drew a bead upon the enemy." The caps exploded once, twice, thrice, but no discharge. The Doctor tried a fourth time with like effect; then throwing down his pistol, he exclaimed "D—n the pistol, I could do better with a scalpel."

CONDITION OF THE PENSACOLA REBELS.

The gun-boat *Connecticut*, Commander **Woodhull**, by which the above letter was received, brought also another to a gentleman in this City, from which the following is an extract:

Fort Pickens, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1861.

Another specimen of contraband of war came over from Pensacola last night. He says the enemy are very much in want of ammunition and provisions. About 200 of them deserted yesterday. There is no business transacted in Pensacola. People are tired of war, and very much afraid that we will burn the town down. We killed 30 of them last night, principally with canister, and "smashed them all up," to use the original expression.

Jeff. Davis is really dead, and some troops have gone to Richmond. They don't say anything about a fight at Washington. Most of the people over the way are tired of the war, and want peace on any terms. Very few troops and little ammunition at New-Orleans. All the young men have gone to the war.

FROM OLD FORT JEFFERSON.

THE ADVANCED GUARD OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE WEST.

Old Fort Jefferson, Ky., Sept. 23, 1861.

Editors Missouri Democrat:

Permit one of the "sons of freedom," guarding the sacred "neutrality" of old Kentucky, to drop you a line now and then from our stand-point, as the most advanced guard of our grand Western Army. Old Fort Jefferson, now in ruins, stands near the banks of the Mississippi, on the Kentucky side, six miles below Cairo, Ill. There are three regiments of infantry, **Swart's** Light Artillery battery, and two companies of cavalry, encamped here at present. Columbus, Ky., lies some fourteen miles below us, and is occupied by the famous rebel Generals, **Polk** and **Pillow**, with about 15,000 troops, poorly clothed, but well supplied with a powerful artillery and numerous cavalry. Norfolk, Missouri, lies directly across the river from us, and is garrisoned by two Illinois regiments and **Buell's** Battery. Our own cavalry, the Adams County Dragoons, from Quincy, Illinois, commanded by Capt. S. P. **Delano**, as noble and gallant a soldier as ever unsheathed his sword in the sacred cause of Freedom, are mainly employed for scouting and picketing purposes. A finer company of men does not probably exist in the wide West.

This part of Kentucky, called Jackson's Purchase, including all west of the Cumberland River, is peopled by a rude rural population, three-fourths of whom are "Secesh."

Day before yesterday a rebel company of cavalry, numbering 108, came up from Columbus and made a dash at our pickets, driving them in confusion for some distance and firing one volley at them. They retreated as quickly as they came, but our pickets communicated the panic to the camp, the "long roll" beat to arms, and "there was mounting in hot haste," but the rebels were probably far on the road to Columbus, as a ride of four miles failed to discover them. "RANGER."

THE REBELLION IN KENTUCKY.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS OF NATIONAL TROOPS.

Louisville, Saturday, Sept. 28.

Hon. **Horace Maynard**, of Tennessee, is at Frankfort.

Agents are now stationed along the Ohio River to prevent the smuggling of arms into Kentucky.

The *Bulletin* says that 500 troops from Terre Haute. Ind., have gone up Green River, Kentucky, and taken possession of locks Nos. 1 and 2. One shot was fired at them and the fire was returned killing their assailant. Many Union families have fled to Ivansville from the Green River country.

A regiment of cavalry from Ohio has gone into camp near Covington on the Lexington pike.

Cynthiana, Ky., is occupied by Federal troops. National flags were flown to the breeze from the Louisville Hotel and Galt House, to-day.

Seventeen Secessionists, among them **James B. Clay** and Col. H. C. **Harris**, of Madison, were brought to Louisville this afternoon and committed. A writ of *habeas corpus* in **Clay's** case has been issued returnable before Judge **Catron** on Monday.

Benson Omsby, a lawyer of this city, was arrested, but released on taking the oath of allegiance.

It is reputed that some of **Buckner's** men attacked Mud River, forty miles from Bowling Green, under Col. **Hawkins**. The rebels were badly whipped. Union men are coming to **Hawkins'** aid from all directions, with shot-guns and rifles.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Frankfort, Saturday, Sept. 28.

Senate.—The Committee report the arrest of **Ewing**, **Sinkstooth** and **Isware**, members of the Legislature, on illegal and unwarrantable grounds, and have procured their release.

The thanks of the General Assembly were voted to the Ohio and Indiana and Illinois troops, for their aid in arresting the invasion of Kentucky.

Nothing done of importance in the House.

MOVEMENTS IN KENTUCKY.

GEN. ANDERSON'S POSITION.

On Sept. 24, Mr. **Wolfe**, of the Special Legislative Committee, appointed to ask Gen. **Anderson** to take command of the forces in the State reported. He said that the Committee proceeded to Louisville, called upon Gen. A., and delivered a copy of the resolutions of the General Assembly. He replied by thanking the Legislature with great cordiality for the honor conferred upon him. He said he was deeply sensible of the responsibility which had devolved upon him, and that, while he bore an undying love for the Union, he cherished the warmest attachment for his native State, and deeply deplored the necessity which called him to repel an invasion of Kentucky, conducted by men who were born in her midst, and had drawn their nourishment from her bosom. He was prepared to do his duty sternly and calmly while his life lasted. Referring to the resolution which expressed the determination that no man should be molested for the sake of his opinions, and that private property should not be confiscated, he said that they represented his own personal feelings, and that he should regulate his conduct by them as far as possible; but he remarked that he was acting under his obligations to a higher authority to which he should yield implicit obedience, though he did not doubt that the spirit of the resolution would be fully recognized. So far as his own action was concerned, he breathed the most friendly spirit towards the people of Kentucky, and he hoped that a returning sense of duty would unite all citizens, of whatever party complexion they had been, in the effort to expel the fiend-like spirit of party, looking only to the elevation of this or that man to office, and devote themselves to the restoration of the peace of the State and the safety of her citizens.

ITEMS.

In the Louisville *Journal*, of Sept. 25, we find these items:

"No less than forty-four boxes of muskets were seized by the Federal troops at Elizabethtown and brought to this city yesterday by a detachment of troops from Gen. **Sherman's** command. They were addressed to 'Col. **Thos. H. Hunt**, Louisville, by way of Nashville.'

Gen. **Sherman** is encamped with a considerable force beyond Muldraugh's Hill. We understand that his troops are greatly in want of provisions, all the cattle, sheep, hogs, &c., in that region having been sent to the Southern troops. There is said to be an abundance of provisions at Lebanon Junction, but from that point the means of transportation are wanting. Surely they ought not to be wanting many hours longer. A hundred wagons might be sent out from this neighborhood to-day. Let those attend to it whose business it is."

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The recruiting returns for the last week are most unsatisfactory. There has not been such a lack of business during any period within the last five years. Until recently, the difficulty has been to select a few of the best men from the numbers who presented themselves for enlistment; but now the difficulty is to get men of any kind. The standard has been reduced from five feet four and a half to five feet three inches, without effect. The next step will probably be the suspension of the regulation prohibiting the enlistment of married men. This regulation forbids officers to enlist married men, or men with children, "except in time of war," but it is now observed even more rigidly than it was twelve months ago; or rather the officers are more particular in their inquiries as to whether an applicant is married or not.

In New-York there are three principal recruiting rendezvous and one branch, where men are enlisted for general service. The recruiting party at each principal office consists of one commissioned officer, one sergeant and five men, making a total of three officers and eighteen enlisted men on recruiting service here. The total number of recruits enlisted at these three offices last week was only six, or at the rate of two recruits to each party. Apparently there was nothing doing at Boston and Philadelphia, as no detachments arrived from those cities during the week, nor yet from Rochester or Buffalo.

Recruits are wanted now for the new battalion which is being organized on Governor's Island, under the supervision of Capt. **Neill**, Fifth Infantry, United States Army. This battalion will consist of companies of the First and Eighth Regiments of Infantry. All disposable recruits on the Island will be assigned to it, and recruiting parties, consisting of one Lieutenant and two men, have been sent to Bridgeport, Conn., Reading, Penn., Albany, N. Y., and Wilmington, Del., to recruit specially for it.

The Texan soldiers on Governor's Island are said to be rather astonished at the strictness of the discipline which is enforced there. They have been so long accustomed to the comparative freedom of frontier soldiering, that military discipline is irksome to them, and some of them occasionally find themselves reported absent without leave, which is only one step from desertion.

The ramparts of Fort Hamilton present a scene of warlike activity every day. The Third Rhode Island Regiment, now stationed at that fort, is undergoing a thorough course of artillery drill, and the services of all the non-commissioned officers of the regular Army located there are called into requisition for drill purposes. Even the Ordnance Sergeant and Quartermaster Sergeant are not exempt.

Recruiting for the Navy, though not so brisk as it has been, is still progressing very favorably. One hundred and twenty men were shipped, last week, in this City.

The United States sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* has arrived at the Philadelphia Navy-yard for repairs. Her timber is rather extensively affected by the dry rot, and her boilers have been patched and repatched so often that they are almost unserviceable.

The sloops-of-war *Richmond* and *Vincennes*, and the *Savannah* were at the mouth of the Mississippi on the 14th instant.

The forces in this vicinity are distributed as follows:

	Men.		Men.
Governor's Island	600	North Carolina	900
Fort Hamilton	1,300	Marine Barracks	150
Fort Lafayette	60	Vessels in Harbor	300
Bedloe's Island	50		
Total			3,410

The following vessels are at the Brooklyn Navy-yard:

	Guns.		Guns.
North Carolina	84	Santiago de Cuba	8
Brandywine	50	Florida	8
Unadilla	14	Alabama	8
Ottawa	14	O. M. Pettit	2
Sumter	10	Mercury	2
Crusader	10	Release	1
Wyandotte	10	Gem of the Sea	—
James Adger	8	Brazalara	—
Augusta	8	Adeline	—
Quaker City	8	Potomac	—

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. CURTIN.

Philadelphia, Sunday, Sept. 29.

Gov. **Curtin** will issue a proclamation prohibiting all persons from raising volunteers in Pennsylvania otherwise than by authority of the Governor, especially forbidding the raising of volunteers for regiments from other States, and also forbidding all citizens of Pennsylvania from enlisting in or attaching themselves to any such irregular and unlawful organizations, and warning all persons that in disobeying this proclamation they will be disregarding the orders of the Government of the United States, as well as defying the laws of the State, and violating their duties as sons and citizens of the Commonwealth.

It is estimated that 6,000 Pennsylvania volunteers have already enlisted in other State regiments.

ITEMS FROM BOSTON.

Boston, Sunday, Sept. 29.

Gov. **Andrew** has promoted Capt. **Frank E. Howe**, Assistant-Quartermaster in New-York, to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy.

A beautiful banner will be presented to Senator **Wilson's** Regiment at the review in Boston. **Robert C. Winthrop** is to make the presentation speech.

COL. MULLIGAN'S HEROES.

St. Louis, Sunday, Sept. 29.

Col. **Mulligan's** Regiment arrived here yesterday, and marched to Benton's Barracks, where they will be paid off.

One **Jackson Quigg**, who is believed to have fought in the rebel ranks under **Price** at Lexington, was arrested yesterday as a spy.

COL. JAMES W. WALL.

Burlington, N. J., Saturday, Sept. 28.

Col. **James W. Wall**, who had been committed to Fort Lafayette, and who was released a few days since, returned to this city, his home, last evening. A large gathering welcomed him with cheers as he alighted from the cars. He was afterwards provided with a carriage, and a torchlight procession, headed by a band of music, was formed to escort him to his residence. Upon his arrival there he made an eloquent address in response to the demonstrations of welcome with which he was greeted, announcing his purpose to find out the individuals who were the cause of his arrest, and bring them to speedy justice.

COL WILSON'S REGIMENT.

The following telegram has just been received by assistant Quartermaster-General **Frank E. Howe**:

Boston, Saturday, Sept. 28.

We must postpone our departure forty-eight hours. We will leave Boston at 6 o'clock Thursday morning, and arrive in New-York the same night, and receive your reception Friday instead of Wednesday.

HENRY WILSON,
Col. Twenty-second Massachusetts Reg't.

PENNSYLVANIA CLOTHING FRAUDS.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, at Philadelphia, on Saturday, the Grand Jury made a final presentment.

In speaking of Judge **Ludlow's** charge to inquire into the alleged clothing frauds in connection with the volunteers from the State, the jury says:

"Upon the duty thus committed to us, the Grand Jury entered with an earnest desire to learn the truth and bring to justice all parties who might be implicated. In pursuing this investigation, we had the personal attendance and aid of the District-Attorney, during our examinations, covering a period of six days. We availed ourselves of the labors of the Grand Jury of the United States Court, as well as those of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor.

In addition to which, we had called before us witnesses whose names were suggested by members of the Grand Jury and by others, and who were supposed to have any knowledge of the subject matter of our inquiry.

After a careful examination of all the testimony, sharing as we did in the suspicions which agitated the public mind, we are constrained to say that we have no evidence of any fraud having been perpetrated upon this Commonwealth in the supplies furnished to the troops, nor of any frauds on the part of those persons, official or unofficial, engaged in the management of the interests of the Commonwealth.

From a state of long continued profound peace, we found ourselves plunged into a frightful civil war with those whom this Government had always been taught to look upon as brethren. Pennsylvania had made no preparation for such a contingency, and at no period in her history was she so utterly helpless for defence or support to the Government. In the confusion and panic which followed the fall of Fort Sumter, came the call of the President of the United States for troops, with the intimation that each State was to supply its own commissariat. Most of the articles needed for this Department were absolutely not to be had at any price, and the authorities of Pennsylvania were compelled to do the best they could in this emergency, where prompt action was of the last importance. That there were mistakes and irregularities, is well known; had it been otherwise, it would have been a marvel. Men inexperienced in the duties of providing for the outfit of an army were necessarily employed, and in all instances, so far as we have been able to learn, these persons freely proffered their aid without receiving any compensation. That public clamor should be loud against some one is no new thing. That, under the circumstances of this great convulsion, many things were inefficiently done is equally true; but that frauds were committed upon the State, none of the evidence before us has tended to disclose."

THE MISSOURI CONGRESSMEN.

The St. Louis *Republican* says: "It is possible that the peculiar condition of the delegation in Congress from Missouri may require the action of our State Convention. Congress meets in December. One member, Gen. **Clarke**, has been expelled from the House; another, Gen. **Reed**, is in open arms with the Confederates, and can hardly purpose to take his seat again; and a third, it is believed, and we are sorry to say it, has gone over to the cause of disunion and the support of the Confederate States. We expected better things of Judge **Norton**, but fear that he has been misled to his own undoing."

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE KOSSUTH REGIMENT.

This regiment has sworn one company into State Volunteer Service, and will swear another in on Monday. This regiment has been formed by the material aid and praiseworthy efforts of the leading bankers and merchants of this City. The regiment is under the command of Major **Lulley**. The Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel will be selected hereafter. The line officers are men of experience and bravery. Capt. **Lieskiza**, of Company A, formerly of Company G, Sixth Regiment, and First Lieut. **Richard Burke**, of the Twentieth Artillery, United States Army, have opened recruiting offices at Nos. 15 Bowery and 56 Orchard-street.

THE FOURTH REGIMENT, (IRISH BRIGADE.)

The Irish Artillery, under command of Capt. **McMahon**, is recruiting rapidly, and is now quartered at Fort Schuyler, on the East River. This battery is composed of a fine lot of young men, all under thirty years of age, and attached to the Fourth Regiment, Col. **Meagher's** Irish Brigade. A few more active young men are wanted to complete the company. The recruiting offices are at No. 127 Liberty-street and at the Captain's tent in the City Hall Park.

WAYS AND MEANS FOR THE WAR.

Popular Views and Suggestions.

THE GOVERNMENT TO PLACE ITSELF IN THE HANDS OF THE ASSOCIATED BANKS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Our banks and those of Boston and Philadelphia, have already taken the initiatory by [illegible] Government [illegible]0,000 in exchange for notes [illegible] per cent. [illegible] and redeemable in [illegible] years, and have [illegible] partially [illegible] to advance $100,000,000 more on same [illegible].

For this [illegible] have made no charge, their only pecuniary profit being the use of the money [illegible] of Government.

[illegible], as I understand, are to pay certain [illegible] with demand notes, bearing no interest, to the amount of $50,000,000, and the coin for these [illegible] partly in the banks and partly in the Sub-Treasury, until needed for the redemption of these demand Treasury notes, or any other demands that comes upon the Sub-Treasurers.

If this is carried out, in the true intent and meaning of the present understanding, the Sub-Treasury will at no time have large balances of coin, but will call, from week to week, for about what they are to disburse.

The banks of each of our three principal financial cities act in a body, and in the proportions, of 7-10th New-York, 2-10th Boston, and 1-10th Philadelphia.

I would suggest that Congress make this *loan agency* permanent during the war, and also *exclusive*, leaving it to the banks to seek at home and abroad for takers. For this the banks should have a small commission.

The Bank of England, I believe, does now, or did formerly, pay for these services one-twelfth of one per cent., besides which, that bank has *all* the Government deposit.

Under this arrangement, our Government might agree with some one or more of our principal banks to redeem the demand Treasury notes made payable here; the banks of Philadelphia and Boston to redeem such as were made payable at those places. This would make them current and receivable on deposit at any of the banks in the cities where they are respectively made payable, and they, no doubt, be current in all the loyal States.

In this agency the banks of each City should act as one, *i. e.*, all should be bound for each, and each for all. Of course, it will be the business of the solid ones to look out for the weak, and rule out the doubtful.

If the war continues, more money will be wanted, and Congress should not tie up the banks too stringently as to rates, for there must be no hesitation or stumbling in promptly raising all the money that our country needs for the firm and steadfast permanency of our Union.

Faith must be placed somewhere, and perhaps as well with our Associated Banks as in any other party. As I am neither a bank director nor bank officer, I can say thus much without conflicting with the rules of modesty.

I learn, with surprise, that some of our old-school bankers object to the issue by Government of demand notes, even although the gold is in hand for their redemption, and of this gold the banks themselves are virtually the principal custodians.

In a printed letter now before me, from a "Bank Officer" to the Secretary of the Treasury, the question is asked, "Is not the creation of paper money a novel function of Government?" I answer, No, there is no novelty about it. The Exchequer Bills of Great Britain and our own two-year old Treasury Notes are paper money to a certain extent. These demand notes are a very convenient circulating draft, indirectly drawn upon any Bank that participates in the present or any future loan to Government.'

It seems to be an understood matter that any of our Banks, in New-York, will take on deposit such of these demand notes as are made payable in New-York. Thus we have a very useful and reliable Bank check, without subjecting our Treasury functionaries to the trouble and labor and risk of drawing small checks upon many different Banks.

I accord much credit to the combined sagacity of the Treasury Department and our Bankers, in thus providing, by the disposal of time obligations, for a fund in gold, which can be so conveniently and so advantageously drawn against. I would, at the same time, make the passing suggestion that, at the next session of Congress, the Treasury Department had better be authorized to issue a goodly portion of their loan in, say six per cent. bonds, having not less than twenty years to run, and in the sale of them, meet the fair market of the day. We can then always keep our Treasury well replenished with *coin*, not wanting much at any one time, to meet any call that our demand notes may be at all likely to occasion.

As it is, we shall get along with perfect ease with our present arrangements until Congress meets. Those who fear the influence of the present issue of the demand notes, will find, to their agreeable suprise, that, in view of the present most excellent arrangements for their protection, they are very popular indeed, far and near, and will, beyond all peradventure, continue popular to the end.

We shall not probably have, at any one time, more than from twenty-five to thirty millions of them in circulation, and a reserve of some five to six millions of gold will be quite enough for them, taking care to replenish the supply of gold as soon as it runs much, if any, under that amount.

When this war is over, we can discontinue the issue of the demand notes, and call in and pay such as are out. This will all terminate right. Meanwhile, until these halcyon days of peace do return—and they cannot return until rebellion ceases—we must all put a shoulder to the wheel in earnest.

Our old-fashioned merchants—and I am one of them—are too apt to pride themselves on not being "politicians." This won't do in such times as the present. All good patriots, all the true lovers of law and order, *must*, in a certain way, be politicians.

Our old and experienced financiers, who may be too old or too timid to *fight*, must come out from their lazy hiding-places and help take care of the "ways and means."

Each and every department of defence and offence must be watched and cared for by night and by day.

In this way we can, and most assuredly shall, carry ourselves most triumphantly through all our troubles.

The resources of our loyal States are immense. The productive powers of this country have increased, during the past forty-five years, far, very far, beyond the most sanguine dreams of fancy; so that, with ordinary care and attention, we can easily raise, among ourselves, any reasonable amount of money.

UNION.

IMPORTANCE OF A MORE EXTENDED ISSUE OF DEMAND NOTES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 1st of July last you published my hastily drawn plan of ways and means to provide the Government with the sinews of war. It was not supposed, as I stated to you verbally, that such a plan would be adopted in full, but that the views expressed might be of service in directing the Government to some measure which would prove available under all circumstances.

The principal features of my plan were:

1. To authorize a loan of sufficient amount to carry on the war to its issue.

2. To raise, by sale of stock, twenty to thirty millions dollars, to be retained as a specie basis.

3. To issue the residue of the loan in currency and twenty-year stock, at 7 per cent. interest. The currency to bear the same rate of interest, redeemable on demand or convertible into long stock. Leaving it to the discretion of the Government to determine the amount of each, as the future may require. But in the meantime to receive subscriptions for the long stock at not less than par.

The fact, that by decrease of business the discount and loan lines of the Northern Banks would become reduced about $150,000,000, and the currency of the country, owing to the condition of the Western Banks, would become also reduced about $50,000,000, induced this suggestion of Government currency; without any expectation of being compelled to increase, as some fear, the volume of it beyond what we had heretofore had.

The bill passed 17th July, authorizing a National loan, limited the demand notes to fifty millions of dollars, without interest, and the supplemental bill of 5th August authorized the conversion of the three year Treasury notes, bearing 7 3-10 per cent. interest, into long stock bearing 6 per cent. interest.

In other respects there is much similarity in our plans; *which* will prove to be the best, however, remains to be seen. I am still in favor of my own, and though not agreeing altogether with the views of the "Bank Officer," recently expressed, he confirms me in the opinion I have held, that the demand notes should bear interest of 7 or 7 3-10 per cent. per annum.

This interest consideration is the desideratum which will convert the currency into stock, and keep its circulation within bounds. By the issue thereof by Government, instead of coin, like water finding its own level in every channel that is open to it, it would reach every nook and corner of the Republic without an effort—first to the people, then to the banks as a matter of necessity, beyond control. Every man receiving five dollars more than his wants require, would hold it as an investment. Thus all, rich and poor, would be lending their surplus earnings to the Government.

Whilst, on the other hand, in going to the banks first in the shape of a three years stock, it depends altogether upon the good will and confidence of the people whether they will relieve them or not. The banks, in this case, are entirely at their mercy. It is not generally the case that the weak will assist the strong. After the Government have received the money from the banks, very little interest will be felt to relieve *them*.

The "Bank Officer" argues that the Banks will be able to furnish the Government with all the means necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, without the issue of demand notes; which, he urges, will tend to produce inflated prices, &c. I do not believe that the small amount of demand notes to be issued by the Government, in view of the depreciated state of the Western currency, can have any bad effect; but as to the ability of the Banks to carry the Government through, I have very little faith. The people must come forward, and if they don't come, they must be brought. Government cannot rely solely on the Banks, unless the people sustain them with every dollar in their possession. And I do not believe any measure will bring the people to the assistance of the Government more quickly, or more satisfactorily to both, than the issue of demand notes bearing interest.

I do not intend, however, to be understood to imply that the Banks cannot meet the whole one hundred and fifty million loan, which they have agreed, conditionally, to advance by the 15th of December next, but they cannot go further. At that date they will have loaned their entire capital and average deposits. Coin will, of necessity, find its way back to their vaults, but unless it does so for the relief of the Loan and Discount Line, their position is not much improved. The truth is, that the bulk of the capital of the country is already invested; and their being no increase of wealth, the absorption of Government securities must be left to capital becoming idle, and accumulations of income in the hands of capitalists, large or small.

Changes of investment may occur; deposits from Savings Banks may be withdrawn; but all this does not create greater ability. If Savings Banks meet their depositors, they must put their securities in market, and thus money will merely change hands, not increase the quantity.

Therefore, if I am right, it is necessary, in view of the extraordinary wants of Government, which we now learn are $1,200,000 per day, either for the people to be more active and generous in their subscriptions, or for Congress to modify the Loan bill at its next session, as soon as possible.

In regard to the objections to demand notes, I will further say, that I should unhesitatingly object to an unlimited supply of paper money without adequate security for its redemption. If that, however, is the only other plan by which the ways and means are to be reached, it is well to consider to what extent it can be carried, without causing depreciation or inflation.

Its security must be as good as an issue of *Stock*. If a bank can issue paper upon the pledge of securities to the State, without a dollar of coin in its coffers—or if the currency of large cities may consist (as it does) in checks of individuals, a Government issue based on the pledge of the faith and resources of the whole country, must be not only as good, but far better.

Much of our bank-note issue is made upon the pledge of United States Stock, therefore the note, without any value of itself, performs the duty as agent of the Stock.

Then what danger can arise when the principal merely takes the place of its agent?

As to its specie basis, which every one will consider, my reply is, that it has the whole stock of coin in the country as its basis. But what is the coin of the whole country? What we denominate as *coin* is merely the representative value of some element of wealth. So that a barrel of flour worth $5 is, in fact, "coin," or "money"—and metal is its representative and exchangeable commodity. Therefore, the productions of our labor are the "coin" of the country.

The discovery of the California gold fields produced rapid advances in the value of all property. The value of gold was supposed to be depreciated in the same ratio; but I am inclined to think that, by furnishing us with a new article of export, it merely enabled us to extend our trade with foreign nations. Thus, with our other rapidly increasing crops of home produce, it stimulated and expanded the trade and commerce of the whole country, which, of course, was followed by a rapid increase in the worth of all property.

In like manner, the activity created in the transfer of property, by the disbursements of Government, will tend to inflate prices quite as much by the use of coin as paper. And this remark may apply to previous like cases where the fault has been laid entirely to the depreciation of Government issues. Prosperity stimulates trade and commerce—they beget wealth—wealth begets extravagance, and extravagance causes inflation. When war ceases, Government trade ends, business declines, confusion follows, labor lacks employment, and, of course, the whole is charged against an inflated currency.

Should reverses in battle cause a return of the notes for specie, the banks should promptly meet it for the Government, thus displaying a confidence which would quickly allay the fears of the public.

The greatest objection, however, to such a currency would be the disturbance caused by a displacement of the bank issues, with which the public have been so long familiar. And the introduction of new representations of exchange may meet with disfavor from the banks, who have relied upon their circulation, to a considerable extent, for their profits.

But in case of the interest clause being attached, the objection on that score would cease, because the same profit, and a more reliable one, would be gained, than by lending their means or issue on individual paper.

On the one hand, Government paper, bearing interest, competes with individuals for the loan of bank capital, thus acting as a wholesome check on speculation. Whilst on the other hand a currency without interest would leave it free to the public.

Heretofore coin lay comparatively idle, notwithstanding the immense business of the country. Now, by its sole use, the Government is pushing it into circulation at the rate of $1,200,000 daily. And although the actual amount in the country remains the same, still, by its being brought into active circulation, it appears to be increased, because the volume of it is enlarged in business transactions.

Therefore, whether it be *coin* or *paper*, the effect must be the same, and prices will advance by cause of increased demand and consumption, which necessarily augments the circulating medium. And during our late years of prosperity, it will be found that expansion in Bank paper followed in proportion to our prosperity, and not contrariwise.

Finally, the limit of such an issue must be confined, if possible, to the probable amount of other circulating medium which can be displayed so gradually as not to create revulsion, and to such an amount as the Government, by duties and other exactions, may be able to meet promptly its return for specie. But if the necessity arises, Government will at least have a decided advantage in the use of *currency* in the saving of interest, which, in case of a war debt of three hundred millions, and an appropriation made for the payment of interest and final redemption of the principal of forty millions annually, will amount to one hundred and forty millions, and eleven years will be required to accomplish it.

The same amount of currency would be redeemed in seven and a half years by the same appropriation, and without the cost of this enormous sum of one hundred and forty millions of dollars interest money. Yours respectfully,

ORANGE, N. J.

THE QUESTION OF COTTON SUPPLY.

The Great Cotton City—The "Manchester Cotton Supply Association"—Its Efforts and Prospects in India, Australia, &c., &c.

MANCHESTER, Saturday, Sept. 14, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This is the great cotton-working city of the world. Within its immediate neighborhood eight hundred towering chimneys indicate the locality of as many great and costly mills, holding an investment, it is said, of half a million of dollars each on the average.

The City of Manchester, now only second to London in wealth and population, numbered in 1800, with its dependency, Salford, but 91,000 people. In 1861 it has nearly 500,000.

This wonderful prosperity it has obtained by the skill of its manufacturers in the working of American cotton.

Here it is claimed, and with probable truth, that they consume more cotton than is manufactured by all the world beside, leaving that of India for its home consumption out of the account.

The city and surroundings, viewed from one of the neighboring heights, presents an imposing appearance. The tall stacks of chimneys, many of them of beautiful proportions, rise almost to the clouds, and all emitting huge volumes of smoke, they spring up singly or in groups, and extend in all directions as far as the eye can reach. Within the city proper the great cloud of smoke rests upon the very house-tops; the sun is rarely visible; one feels the throbbing pulsations of machinery beneath his feet; railway trains pass over his head, canals burrow under the street, and half a million people jostle each other in the narrow thoroughfares. The city is a great metropolis of industry. The spirit of work is incarnate here. The mill is both a temple and a divinity. The great proprietors and cotton lords are the high priests, and the populace the devotees—all seek their meat from the mill. The mill subsists upon cotton; the city lives by cotton; all the great suburbs of the city, and the whole county (Lancashire) in which it is situated, consisting of over 2,000,000 of people, know no principle of life but cotton. "*There are but 550,000 bales at Liverpool, and not a bale at sea.*" This announcement, which falls so lightly upon the ears of your readers, perhaps, is heard by the "Manchester Man" with something like the terror with which the master of a landward driven ship hears of lessening water at each throw of the lead.

If the American advices afford no encouragement for immediate supply, the alternative is other resources, or stoppage of work, and dreadful indeed will be the consequences here if necessity shall compel the latter.

The only hope is of India, and that is futile. The object of this letter is to examine briefly the prospects in that direction. I have read all the intelligence within my reach, and am compelled to the opinion that no increase of supply at all adequate to the occasion can be in any manner "stimulated" and obtained from any or all other places outside the United States. In as little space as consistent with the argument, I will give you the basis of this conclusion. The "Manchester Cotton Supply Association" is a powerfully organized body, having ample means furnished to facilitate its undertakings, and has all the appliances of Government to assist its inquiries and endeavors.

Her Majesty's Consuls throughout the world are instructed to coöperate with the agents and correspondents of the society, and every possible investigation is being made in all countries, where the slightest hope of cotton exists, or knowledge of it can be had. This Association has been several years in existence, and as early as March, 1859, its subscription list had amounted to £28,000, ($140,000.) The cry then was not only cotton, but "*cheap* cotton," and the object of the society was not only to break its dependence upon the United States, but to "stimulate" the growth of cotton in India, Egypt, Australia, Central America, Brazil, Peru, &c., thereby expecting so to cheapen the article, as to save "ten millions sterling per annum" to the British Islands. It was moreover expected by some whose speculations took on a shade of philanthropy, that immediate destruction of the great system of American Slavery must be a necessary consequence. Of course, "dinners," "teas," presidents, chairmen, secretaries and agents, petitions and organs, have clustered thickly under the patronage of the society; a vast amount of correspondence has been had, and really a great abundance of valuable information obtained. In the light of it all, the great fact is apparent that many years must pass before so great a revolution as an exchange of continents for cotton, can be perfected. The obstacles are in the nature of "large bodies that move slowly;" and while Manchester must have cotton now, or meet with overwhelming disaster, all the advices from India go to show that a generation at least must pass, before the hopes of the "Supply Association" can have a full fruition.

The present relatively insignificant condition of the Indian supply will appear in the following statement, from which will appear, also, the exorbitant extent of the demand upon her to meet the present crisis:

1860, Consumption of East India Cotton in England 66,866,800 pounds, cost.......... £1,358,230
1860, Consumption of Cotton other than East Indian, 1,016,732,200 pounds, cost.. 29,654,710

By which it will be perceived, that India cotton constitutes but 7 per cent. of the whole as to weight, and but 4½ (four and a half) per cent. of the whole value. In addition to this, 345,000 bales were received from India and exported to other countries, the quality being too bad to find purchasers in the English market. The amount furnished under the great efforts made and higher price paid, may be increased possibly to six or seven per cent., this year, of such cotton as may be fit to use for some fabrics, though it would be very near the truth to say that the "Surat" cotton, so far as all the medium and finer fabrics are concerned, counts for absolutely nothing in the demand. How shall the Indian crop be increased in quantity and raised in quality, so as to make up the deficiency from America, which is 85 per cent. of the whole amount heretofore consumed? The inquiry borders upon the impossible, even if ten years were given; and as to immediate relief, there is not a trace of encouragement. The supply from the United States being 85 per cent., if we shall say that India produces 9 per cent this year, and Egypt, Brazil, Peru, &c. 6 per cent, then the case would show in tabular form as follows:

Of the whole amount consumed—

America furnishes	85 per cent.
India furnishes	9 per cent.
All other countries	6 per cent.
Total	100 per cent.

The first figures being stricken out, the great problem is to increase the two last so as not to derange the footing. A momentous inquiry—for 5,000,000 (five millions) of people in the British Islands live directly or indirectly upon its solution. Eighty-five per cent. of 5,000,000 of people leaves 4,700,000 mouths to feed, and backs to clothe from the United States cotton, failing in which they depend on India. God help them! It is not strange that the subject should agitate the whole Empire.

With regard to Australia, Cyprus, Feejee Islands, Peru, &c., I shall not in this letter have space to write, though I have collected much information on the subject. I will only say that a small percentage upon former receipts is all that can be expected this year. Australia has doubtless large districts well adapted to the growth, but its cultivation is impossible without the importation of coolies, and on that subject at least one year of controversy must ensue before it would be permitted; and at least two years more would be required to clear land and make plantations, before even an experimental effort could be made. As to Brazil, a recently printed letter to Lord JOHN RUSSELL shows an increase of but 20 per cent. in 20 years, and ascribes to the indolence of the natives the difficulty of increased production, "they are little habituated to labor because prodigal nature furnishes them all that is necessary, without fatigue." I cannot avoid quoting this writer's closing remark, his philosophy being about as applicable to India as Brazil, and I find in all my investigations with regard to India, or whatever country, that the rapid increase of the crop must wait either upon the full realization of this gentleman's philanthropic aspirations, or upon the colonization of European laborers in great numbers in these cotton climates. I quote in good faith—the subject is too grave for irony. "Let us," he says, "therefore urge upon the aborigines the necessity of conforming themselves to social life, leading them methodically to agricultural labor, for in every one of these strong and docile men we shall have a Hercules for farming, and a lever for the progress of industry in Brazil. This is easily to be realized—it is no chimera." The above is ardent and *official*—a sad prospect for hungry operatives, waiting upon Utopian reforms.

Strong hopes were entertained of Egypt, and an agent, Mr. G. R. HAYWOOD, was sent out by the Supply Association. He was furnished with a very desirable letter from Lord JOHN RUSSELL to the Viceroy, and safely arrived out. He had a "very satisfactory interview with His Highness," who received him with great politeness, "speaking French fluently." Mr. HAYWOOD'S report would be rather amusing to the indifferent reader, than encouraging to a practical man suffering for immediate cotton. The agent presented his ponderous memorial. His Highness "had previously been informed of its contents;" fortunately in view of the size of the document, he could not read English. He was "fully alive to the great importance of cotton in Egypt," and was gratified by the Manchester Association's communication. He was afraid it was not in his power to do much to extend the cultivation. He said:

> "The Government of Egypt, under MAHOMED ALI, formerly monopolized the cultivation of cotton as a source of revenue, and the lands were cultivated by means of forced labor. This system is now abandoned, and the fellah is allowed to cultivate his land as he pleases. The Viceroy cannot, therefore, do anything to urge the increased cultivation beyond setting an example on his own estates, which he expressed himself willing to do as a landed proprietor. He said that when the fellah or cultivator found cotton to pay him better than any other crop, he was now ready enough from self-interest to grow as much cotton as possible. But there was one very great drawback in this country which he thought an association in England might do something to correct. At present the fellah was in the habit of receiving advances upon security of his coming crops—corn or cotton, &c.; but he was not only not allowed a fair price for the cotton which he grew, but was charged an exorbitant rate of interest for those advances—as high as 36 per cent. (I am informed that the rate is often as high as 60 or 70 per cent.) He would recommend that the rich capitalists of England should make such advance, charging a reasonable interest, and giving the cultivator a fair price for his cotton. This, he said, might be done to pay the capitalist well; and the people, finding a sure return for their labor, would extend the growth. *The Viceroy dwelt expressly upon the desirability of English capitalists, particularly those interested in cotton, employing capital in the way he suggested*, inasmuch as they were as much interested in obtaining cotton for their mills as the fellah in obtaining a market for his cotton.
>
> Having thanked His Highness for the attention with which he had listened to our representations on behalf of the Association, we withdrew, the interview having lasted about an hour. I may state that His Highness received us with great cordiality and with the usual courtesies—chiboque and coffee. His manner was agreeable, and he appeared to be not only familiar with the topics he discussed, but displayed great earnestness in their discussion. I hear that a few days ago he issued an order for the abolition of the bastinado."

This was all very polite, and it is agreeable to know that the "bastinado" was to be abolished; but Manchester, anxious to obtain cotton at once, was not looking for opportunity to lend money among the "fellahs" of Egypt.

We come now to India, where obstacles of a similar character exist in much greater force. A writer (of the C. S. Association) says: "The capacity of India is undoubted for the production of almost every article of commerce required in this country. The evidence of this it will not be difficult to supply; but, of necessity, it will involve a fearful disclosure of the dilapidated condition of our Indian possessions: the abject condition of the people—the uncertainty *and often perverse* administration of justice—the absence or insufficiency of irrigation, of roads and bridges—the state of insecurity for capital invested, especially in land tenure—*the unwelcome reception of settlers*, and the unreliable character of the official class who have been appointed to administer the affairs of the country." As to the difficulty of obtaining labor, a "C. S. A." correspondent writes from India: "Without taking into account the present imperfect means of communication, a very large increase in the cultivation of cotton would be unprofitable in the great producing regions of Berar and Nagpore, on account of the impossibility of procuring a sufficient number of hands to clean a much larger quantity than is now grown." Another writes from Cheyumpore: "A large trade in cotton, equal to the wants in England, cannot be got up in a day, and fifteen months is but a short time for the purpose. It is an undoubted fact that cotton cultivation, of a *staple suitable for England*, must mainly be introduced by European energy, honesty and skill. *The natives* can only distantly follow their lead." Any expectation of improved labor, under existing circumstances, is futile; the people are broken in spirit, or mutinous—have not the least degree of enterprise, and most cordially hate their European governors and superiors. They will not raise a crop, unless a large advance in money or merchandise is made to them, months beforehand; and with regard to such advances, at 30 to 60 per cent., (same as in Egypt,) the natives (ryots) are so dishonest, the laws so badly administered, Europeans so little encouraged, and so little desired by the officials, that radical changes, from the very bottom, must precede a large crop of cotton.

The "ryots" are too poor and shiftless to buy land, even if they could get it. And why should they not be? A writer, before quoted, says of the sale of public lands, "who shall be purchasers?" "It is a deplorable fact that the people are wretchedly poor, and cannot become buyers of land." Mr. S. MARRIOTT, late of the civil service, writes, "the proportion of land rent collected ranges from *one third to one half* the produce of the soil;" and Mr. MANGLES, formerly chairman of the East India Company, and fifteen years a resident in India, makes it still worse.

Mr. GEORGE TUCKER, formerly deputy chairman, describes the country as "verging to the lowest ebb of pauperism," and asks, "will industry be called into action when the demand of the tax gatherer keeps pace with the produce?" "Will capital accumulate when there is no security for property?"

The natives are not inclined to receive instruction from Europeans. They claim to have known all about cotton for 3,000 years, and understood its culture and manufacture perfectly, long, long before the time when their English preceptors were running about naked, or in a *coat of paint*, on the (present) site of Manchester. Lord CANNING, Governor-General, who shares the official opposition to Europeans in India, corroborates the natives, and writes to the Manchester Association, that the ryots "have nothing to learn in the way of agriculture from Europeans." To which an English editor in Bengal responds as follows through his paper:

> "Does his Lordship mean to say that the ground scratched by a crooked stick drawn by Bengalee bullocks, and ignorant of manure or drainage, is unsusceptible of improvement by the application of European mechanical skill and European science? Does he mean to say that a people who pay ten per cent. of their crops for reaping them, would not be benefited by the introduction of a reaping machine? Can he mean that country sugar-cane is as good as Otaheite or Mauritius, and that Indian short staple cotton is as good as South Sea Island? Does he mean to say that the natives have learned nothing from the Agricultural and Horticultural Society? Does he, in fine, mean us to believe that the native of India, who plows, harrows and sows as the Egyptians are represented as doing three thousand years before the Christian era, 'has nothing to learn' from the scientific agriculture of England in the present day? The notion is absurd, but it is what the Governor-General in Council has gravely told the Manchester Cotton Supply Association."
>
> To improve the quality of the ryot's cotton the European must be resident in the district where he purchases, and regulate each step in the process of gathering and securing the crop—therefore, say the Cotton Supply Association, residence in the Mofussil must be made safe and possible for the European and his capital, which it is not at present. The European asks for nothing more than for laws and courts which shall enable him thus to lend money with safety to himself; and, with all due deference to Lord CANNING, the laws and courts are not such as to encourage Europeans to 'lend money to the cultivator,' or to 'buy produce from him.'
>
> *One thing is evident from Lord Canning's letter, which is—that it is useless for the Cotton Supply Association to expect any remedy for their grievances here.*
>
> Lord CANNING tells the Cotton Supply Association with regard to the 'wide-spread dissatisfaction' that exists and is daily growing in India with regard to the land tenure of India, that this country is an old one, where 'the extent of good available land unappropriated by ancient occupants is very small, and where almost all the good and accessible land has been for ages in the hands of private proprietors, to whom it has descended fettered by an extraordinary variety of private rights and intricate tenures which have grown out of the religious and social usages of centuries."

All this is very discouraging; and whether Lord CANNING is right or wrong, the proof is positive that the cotton supply from India must needs be delayed. As to land tenures, there seems to be a difficulty that completely blocks the way of settlement and enterprise. P. B. SMALLETT, M. P., writes to the Association, Jan. 11, 1860: "The want of a secure tenure of land in perpetuity, similar to that enjoyed in all British colonies, is in fact the great necessity of the times in India. At the present time a capitalist could not obtain land either in the Madras or Bombay Presidencies to purchase, nor could he obtain a farm or farms on lease upon any terms whatever. If he applied to Government, he would be curtly informed that his application was declined, and that all cultivable lands were private property, and that the local Government could not help him." Yet the cry from India as from Egypt is, "European capital," "European labor," and "European superintendence," or no increase of cotton.

Mr. SMALLET further says that the "holdings" are so small under the Madras Presidency, that not less than 1,000,000 people have annually to account for holdings of less than twenty shillings valuation, and pauperism is a recognized institution."

As to the intolerance of English influence, outside the official circles, the evidence is conclusive and contained in nearly all the correspondence from India. Mr. BARNIZ, M. P., writes: "It is well known that the old system of Government was to discourage European settlements; but this is altogether changed." Mr. SMALLET, M. P., denies that there is any change whatever, except nominally, and "that the owners of house property there *are allowed* to purchase the perpetual ground-rent of their houses and villas; but such is the exorbitant demand that *no application for such purpose* has ever been made, and no one has ever been found who would consent to buy a freehold on the terms offered by the local Government." Mr. PATERSON SAUNDERS, twenty-five years in the India service, says, "the whole system of the East India Company is, to discourage the settlement of Europeans," and Sir BARTLE FRERE says, (Jan. 19, 1861,) "Nothing strikes a stranger as more anomalous than the wide separation between property of every kind, and official authority. We have merchants here, (*Madras*,) many of them Englishmen of greater wealth and influence than any in the Queen's dominions out of England; but no merchant is landed proprietor, native or European, however wealthy, intelligent, or highly educated, has the legal power of a village Constable in England."

But, beside the obstacles to settle from the Company, and impossibility of land titles, and the inadequacy of the laws, the climate is one of great peril to European settlers, especially to laborers. Mr. RALPH MOORE, a surgeon thirty-five years in India, writes: "There are many families in Calcutta now of the third generation; I have seen there, some of the finest men and women that I ever saw in my life, of European extraction, and in the hill districts there is not the slightest doubt but our race could be maintained." "The man who would *most likely* stand the climate, should be a *wiry sort of man* (!!), not too strong nor carrying too much flesh, and of abstemious habits." "You will never get Europeans into India until they have confidence in the Government." Thus the venerable Doctor, writing from cadaverous India, to fat, beef-eating and 'alf and 'alf loving Britons, damns with faint praise, and discourages all, but a "*wiry sort of man, not too strong*," &c.

To open up the country and secure transportation facilities, a railway is proposed from Be[illegible] through the valley of Godavery, to the Eastern Coast. H. STANBORROUGH writes of this route: "The public are perhaps not aware that for [illegible] miles there is not a town of any size, and nothing but [illegible] jungle, through which, for [illegible] months in the year [illegible] ever travels on account of fever, and [illegible] part of the season forms the 'trace [illegible] of the year.'"

But my letter lengthens, while my materials are but little [illegible]. I will try to be brief, and add, in the words of a "cotton-supply" publication, with regard to India, "That the experience of a century has terminated in a [illegible]00,000,000 debt; a docile and industrious [illegible] driven to revolt, and millions of them [illegible] exposed to famine."

The writers nearly all agree that [illegible] but an indifferent crop raised without [illegible] these works are entirely inadequate—the [illegible] works having many of them fallen into decay, and those now, new ones, in existence, says Mr. CRAWFORD, M. P., (writing to encourage the further investment in them,) the profits "are enormously high," and Col. J. P. KENNEDY estimates a few, "*leaving profits at the rate of* 120 *to* 150 *per cent.*" We may well exclaim, "Lo the poor Indian," who has to pay for the water?

I cannot at present find later statistics; but in 1848 Mr. MANGLES, Chairman of the Court of Directors "E. I. Co.," testified before a Committee of the House of Commons that while the Company had, during the preceding fourteen years, derived a revenue of £300,000,000 sterling, the entire sum expended for roads, irrigation and other public works, amounted to only £1,400,000, or about one penny in the pound on income. The present expenditure, however, for railroads and cart roads, is very greatly increased, and an expenditure of £8,000,000 annually is talked of, on the part of the Home Government, upon the Indian railways, until all are completed.

In view of all this, Mr. BAZLEY, M. P., for Manchester, and a large cotton manufacturer, says of the present facilities of transportation, and the relative cost of carriage and charges, between the producer in India and America:

> "The difficulty of getting cotton from India was so great as to be scarcely appreciated. Cotton had been grown in India for 3,000 years. The chief field of its cultivation at present was Berar. But to bring a single week's supply from the interior of India to the sea coast would require 80,000 bullocks; and in order to convey the entire supply required by the manufacturers, more bullocks would be necessary than there were inhabitants in Ireland (hear, hear.) He was himself extensively engaged in cotton-spinning, and had his agent in Charleston. His cotton was laid down in his warehouse at a cost of 12½ per cent. in excess of the price paid to the American planter; whereas to bring cotton from Berar would cost 200 per cent. on the price paid to the ryots. This was owing to the difficulty of transport."

"*If Cotton must be King, it would be pleasanter to have a monarch less exclusively American*," says the *Saturday Review*. If what I have presented on the subject has not entirely failed to impress the reader, then it must appear that if there is to be a change of dynasty, the next king is now in such feeble infancy, that a long interregnum of sorrow, or the bitter regency of a *Cotton Famine*, must ensue, and precede the accession. It is undoubtedly true that there are lands in India, Australia, and elsewhere, of abundant capacity to supply the world with cotton, even though all American plantations were drowned in the sea.

It can be as readily proved, that if all the grain-growing lands of Europe and America, now under cultivation for that purpose, were stricken out of existence, still there are others in the world well adapted to the growth of corn, that could be depended upon; but fearful famine would claim an interval of years.

The great world can't be arrested in its momentum without agitation. What I have written has been in sorrow, only alleviated by the hope that after all we shall soon have American cotton, as heretofore; that the great rebellion will be shortly quelled, and commerce readjusted to the channels of peace. I meet here no sympathy for my country; the weight of opinion and influence is placed in the scale against us, yet I admire this great and wonderful city, and wish her continual prosperity. Here, science, with knitted brows, and labor, with muscular arms, have united to build great monuments of industry, creditable to our race on either side the Atlantic.

The most liberal estimates give but six months' supply of cotton in England. A great cloud of impending woe hangs over the city. I look toward the setting sun—to my native land—and think of our own little "Manchesters" in New-England. The question is one of suffering there also; but of greater here, to poor fathers whose few comforts are hardly earned in prosperous times, and they can illy bear "short hours," while complete stoppage reduces them to absolute poverty and starvation. Then they are driven to burrow in the "city that is underground," and then the great sorrow presses, too, upon innocent women, who bring forth children upon the cold, wet flag-stones of dark, fireless cellars, and die unattended.

OAKLAND.

Connecticut Generals.

From the New-Haven Register.

HORATIO G. WRIGHT and DARIUS N. COUCH, two of the new Brigadier-Generals, were formerly clerks in New-Haven, and will be remembered by their friends here as young men of probity and ability, more fond of books than frolicking. The former was with the late JUSTIN REDFIELD in 1836, and the latter with WASHINGTON YALE in 1840. Gen. WRIGHT graduated at West Point in 1841, in the same class with the lamented LYON, and stood second in scholarship. Gen. ROSECRANS and Gen. GARNETT, who was recently killed in the battle in Western Virginia, were also class-mates of LYON and WRIGHT. For the last few years Gen. WRIGHT has been located at Washington, in the Engineer Department of the Army, and in this particular branch has no superior in the service. He at present commands a brigade made from the Sixth and Seventh Connecticut and two Massachusetts Regiments. He is 41 years old.

Gen. COUCH, graduated at West Point, in 1846, in the same class with Gen. MCCLELLAN, and Major MYERS of this city. He was with Gen. TAYLOR in the Mexican war, and distinguished himself for bravery and skill. He retired from the Army some time since, and has recently been living at Taunton, Mass., where he was appointed Colonel of the Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, soon after the battle of Bull Run. He now commands a Massachusetts Brigade. He is a very superior officer, and his friends will hear a good account of him. His age is 36.

Gen. MCDOWELL, who commanded the Federal Army at the battle of Bull Run, and Gen. BEAUREGARD, who commanded the rebel Army, were classmates at West Point, and graduated in 1838. Whatever else may be said of BEAUREGARD, he certainly distinguished himself at the Academy, both in scholarship and behavior—graduating second in his class in the former, and being one of only two, who received no marks for "demerit."

Resignation of Hon. William Appleton.

Hon. WILLIAM APPLETON member of Congress from Boston, sent his resignation to the Governor of Massachusetts last Friday, acting in accordance with the advice of his physicians. The following is his letter:

BOSTON, Sept. 27, 1861.

DEAR SIR: It is with unfeigned regret I offer you my resignation of the office I have the honor to hold, as Representative in the Congress of the United States, to which I have been three times elected by the votes of Boston and its vicinity.

I may be allowed to state that at the late session of Congress, I was received in the most friendly manner by my colleagues, and through them was appointed by the Speaker on the most important Committee of the House, where my suggestions were received with kindness and respect.

I would that I could be useful to my country in any position. The annexed communications from my medical advisers, the venerable Dr. J. JACKSON and Dr. J. M. WARREN, will explain the cause of my being compe[illegible] reluctantly to send you this resignation.

With great respect,

Yours, very sincerely,

WM. APPLETON.

His Excellency, JOHN A. ANDREW.

YALE COLLEGE.—The times do not affect the greatness of old Yale. In spite of the condition of the country, the new Freshman class numbers 130 students, which has been excelled, we believe, but once or twice in the history of the College. In the securing of members to the Literary Societies, the Linonian got a little ahead of the Brothers, and boasts of bagging ten more men.—*New-Haven Journal, Sept. 21.*

The Condition of Things in Lexington Two Weeks Ago.

CAMP [illegible], LEXINGTON, MO., }
Wednesday, Aug. [illegible], 1861. }

From the Missouri Democrat.

A line to you of the passing events here may not come amiss. For several days past, we have been hourly expecting an attack from a large force of Secessionists recently returned from the disbanded forces at Springfield, who had left here in June last under Rives & Co. Their disbanded forces lately got together under the leadership of TOM HINKLE & CO. This new organization gave us some work yesterday, but with the exception of one man wounded from the enemy's shot across the river, and the loss of one horse shot under Capt. GRAHAM, we are enabled to boast of no further harm. The Secessionists have a camp at the fair ground, a mile and a half from the city, numbering, they say, five thousand men. The estimate of their actual strength, from the best reports we can obtain, number about one thousand men, tolerably well armed and mounted. Besides this camp there is one or two others; one of which is across the river, the strength of which we are not able to obtain. They keep up a constant fire from behind the timber upon our citizens who happen to be passing in our streets. During the several engagements that occurred with the enemy within the city, [illegible] wounded fifteen, besides bringing [illegible] by the name of WITHROW, said to be from [illegible] of some steamboat notoriety. This leader [illegible] horse under a shower of balls, received [illegible], a sabre cut and a bayonet stab, [illegible] balls passing through his body. [illegible] red by Lieutenant BROWN, a brave [illegible] worthy of promotion. He took his [illegible] arms, consisting of one of BURNSIDE'S [illegible], a navy revolver and a large bowie-knife. [illegible] speaking of his charge, says he had forty-[illegible] men under him, and the dastardly cowards ran [illegible] him at the first fire. Well they might, when crossing one of the streets two of them fell from the grape of our cannon, well directed from our fort. During the severe engagement our troops had with the enemy yesterday, they behaved with coolness and bravery, repelling them at every charge, notwithstanding the odds of three to one. But what appeared most astonishing of all, was the impudence of the leader, Col. RONT. This rebel chief sent his order to our commander for a surrender of our fort and arms. His reply was, if they wanted the fort and arms to come and take them.

The enemy report their loss to be ten killed and eight missing.

I am sorry to add that one more of our men was wounded from a shot across the river. This has just happened—while I am writing he was brought in. His wound is in his face. It is thought he will recover.

Our city is pretty much deserted. The Secessionists, however, removed their families several days ago, and well for them they did, as it enables us in the fort to play our cannon on the rebels that are skulking behind the shrubbery in the gardens, attempting to pick off the Union men at every turn. Many of our Union men are within the fort, having been driven in from their homes. None are allowed to stay out, except a few who are ready at all times to cry good God, good devil, that would refuse to give a peach to a hungry soldier, or an ear of corn to a hungry horse. This class of men like to figure in high places just now—our country having too many of this class for the good of this place.

Messrs. Editors, I had intended to have closed my letter to you before extending this length, but there being no mail up or down, I have kept it open from day to day and added a line as occasion would offer.

This morning we had a flag of truce sent in begging an interview, offering to meet us upon terms that might be agreed upon between the parties; accordingly Major BAKER, Capt. GRAHAM and staff met them for an interview according to the arrangement agreed upon, about equidistant between the two camps. Col. RONT, of the rebel forces, still insisted upon an unconditional surrender, when Major BAKER, of our forces, indignantly refused to listen to any further terms.

We have had no mails for at least several days; isolated from the world as we are, we can get no news. The rebels outside have captured our mails; they are lying piled up in their camp. We have dispatched messenger after messenger to St. Louis for reinforcements; up to the present time none have come; still we live in hope to defend this important post, a post of much importance to our Government as well as to the State of Missouri. We are unitedly sworn to do it, though the last man perish in its defense, rather than suffer the secession rebels to get possession of it. If once in their hands, it would cost much blood and treasure to retake it; but if [illegible] they will in a few days begin to have the [illegible] to lay down their arms and return to their homes, under the late proclamation of Brig.-Gen. FREMONT, a platform broad enough for the biggest devil among them to stand on, obtaining a free pardon for their past errors.

P. S.—SATURDAY MORNING, Aug. 31.—Capt. YORE, of the steamboat *Emma*, just in, reports that we are shortly to be reinforced by a company of men under Col. WHITE. This is a God-send to us, if true. We will be enabled to flog the enemy with ease, if not, we intend in a day or so to treat them as before: they will not soon forget it. They are pillaging the Union men and farmers of all the forage, vegetables and fruits they can lay their hands on; many here lost their entire crop. May there be a day of retribution, and that soon, is the wish of your informer. Among the citizens of our vicinity they hold as hostages at present, is Judge RYLAND, Ex-Gov. KING, lawyer FIELD, and many others. These gentlemen were taken from their homes, and now they offer to exchange them for some dirty spies we hold as prisoners out of their camp. All other prisoners held by us have been released upon their parole of honor.

A VOLUNTEER.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	Sept. 14
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 18
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 18
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 19
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 21
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 25
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 25
Norwegian	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 26
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 28
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 9
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 16
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 23
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 2
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 5
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
City of New York	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Bohemian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 12
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 16
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 19

Departure of Ocean Steamers.

The Mails for Europe by the steamship *Europa*, from Boston, for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 5½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

Letters intended to go by the Pony Express should be mailed to Atchison, the present terminus of that line.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

MY HUSBAND, MR. O. C. OLSEN, WAS injured on the New-Jersey Railroad, between Newark and Jersey City, on the 27th day of July last, about 6 o'clock P. M., of which injuries he died. Any person that may have been upon the train, that will give me information as to the cause or manner of his injury, will confer a great favor upon me. I reside in Boston, but am now stopping in Brooklyn, for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, in what manner my husband was injured. Any word left at at the office of Nathaniel C. Slaight, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 19 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J., will reach me. AMANDA OLSEN.

BERTHA—YOU WILL MEET CROWDS OF happy faces every day, rain or shine, at the Art Gallery, No. 411 Broadway, corner of Lispenard-st., getting beautiful gilt-edge photographic Cartes de Visite, at $2 per dozen, elegantly finished. Mammoth Parlor Photographs, $1.

PATRICK GORMAN WILL FIND HIS sister Mary at No. 22 Park place, Newark, New Jersey. She does not know his address.

MILLINERY.

MESDAMES MATHILDE & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO B. LENZ,
No. 1 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.,
Will open their latest importations of Paris Fall and Winter Millinery on TUESDAY, Oct. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLCOX & GIBBS' SEWING MACHINE,
NO. 508 Broadway.
$30. $30.

A WORD TO THE WISE.—WHEN THE DAYS are hottest, and the sun threatens fevers and deadly Summer maladies; when the nights are sharp and cold, presaging chills and ague, the careful man his own physician, finds a sure preventive of all such ailments by judicious use of that great French panacea, the cordial Cognac Bitters of M. Leroux. These bitters, the fame of which is European, have now become the household remedy in all our Western States. They are for sale wholesale and retail, by the agent, S. STEINFELD, No. 70 Nassau-st., New-York, and by all respectable druggists.

THERE IS ONE PLACE IN THE CITY where pure country cows' milk is sold, and no other, for 6 cents a quart, at No. 146 East 10th-st., by the Rockland County and New-Jersey Milk Association, between Broadway and 4th-av. S. W. CANFIELD, General Agent.
Reference—Come and see for yourselves.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH Cards and Envelopes of latest styles. Samples by mail. A. DEMAREST, Engraver, No. 182 Broadway, corner of John-st.

DRY GOODS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
WILL OPEN AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, SEPT. 30,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES,
viz.:

1,000 pieces ENGLISH, MERRIMAC, and other styles of PRINTS, fast colors, only 9 cents, formerly 12½ cents.

100 pieces (4-4 yard wide) FRENCH CHINTZ COLORS, 18 cents, formerly 25 cents.

125 pieces do. do., 18¾ cents, formerly 30 cents.

150 pieces RICH CHINTZ, 25 cents, formerly 35 cents.

175 pieces AMERICAN and ENGLISH PRINTED DE LAINES, 12¼ cents, formerly 18 cents.

250 pieces VERY RICH CHINTZ, do. do., 18 cents, formerly 25 cents.

110 pieces ALL-WOOL FRENCH do., 25 cents to 60 cents, worth 37 to 75 cents.

150 pieces PRINTED FRENCH MERINOES and CASHMERES 75 cents, usually $1.

ALSO, a large assortment of DRESS GOODS, from 18 cents to 40 cents.

200 pieces VELOUR OTTOMAN, Plain, Plaid and Figured, 75 cents to $1 50.

100 pieces PLAID and PLAIN IRISH POPLINS.

50 pieces BLACK GROUND BROCHE FIGURED POPLINS, very desirable, 65 cents, formerly $1.

ALSO,
A LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK
OF
FANCY AND PLAIN SILKS,
viz.:

50 pieces FANCY SILKS, 50 cents, formerly 75 cents.

74 pieces MILLE RAY CHENA, Stripe and Plaid, 60 cents, formerly 85 cents.

100 pieces do RICHER, Stripe and Plaid, 65 cents, formerly 90 cents.

130 pieces do. BROCHA CANNELLA, Stripe and Plaid, 75 cents, formerly $1.

120 pieces VERY RICH and HEAVY QUALITY, 85 cents, formerly $1 25.

100 pieces do. do. do., $1. formerly $1 40.

Together with
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF RICHER STYLES
BLACK SILKS,
FROM LOW PRICE TO SUPERFINE QUALITIES.
SILK AND VELVET ROBES,
FROM $10 UPWARD.
ALSO,
MOURNING GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
LIKEWISE,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, VERY CHEAP.
ALSO,
CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION ON FORMER PRICES.
BROCHE, STELLA AND PLAID SHAWLS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
LYON'S
MANTILLA VELVETS,
ALL WIDTHS.
ALSO,

250 FRENCH EMBROIDERED SKIRTS, at less than half the former price.

150 dozen TAPE-BORDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, $1 50 per dozen, worth $2 25.

100 dozen HEMSTITCH, $3 per dozen, worth $4 50.

500 dozen BEST QUALITY KID GLOVES, 65 cents, formerly $1.

25,000 dozen COTTON, WORSTED and SILK HOSIERY—VERY CHEAP.

LADIES' AND GENTS' UNDER-GARMENTS,
Of all descriptions.
ALSO,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR
SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open their Fall
Importations of the above Goods on
MONDAY, Sept. 30.

These goods have been purchased during the presen depressed state of the market, and will be offered at moderate prices.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FANCY SILKS,
AT FIFTY CENTS PER YARD.
A good assortment in
PLAIDS AND STRIPES
Will be offered on
MONDAY, Sept. 30.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FLANNELS AND BLANKETS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now offering, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
A large Stock of ENGLISH, WELSH and AMERICAN FLANNELS.
Also, ENGLISH and AMERICAN BLANKETS, of every quality and size.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.
A CHOICE STOCK OF MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
Just received, will be offered at Retail on
MONDAY, 30th inst., by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
OFFER TO CASH BUYERS GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
At Nos. 342 and 344 BROADWAY.

CASH BUYERS
Will find at and under the lowest
MARKET PRICES,
Merrimack, Sprague's, Pacific,
Hamilton and American PRINTS;
New-York Mills, Wamsutta, Lonsdale and other
SHIRTINGS;
Utica, Pepperell and Huguenot
SHEETINGS;
Denims, Kentucky Jeans, Brown and Bleached Drills,
Striped Shirtings, Apron Checks, Linseys,
Canton Flannels, Blankets, Quilts,
Tickings, &c., &c.,
Together with every variety of DOMESTIC FABRICS,
purchased prior to the late large advance in the market.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

POPULAR TRADE IN SILKS.
500 pieces PLAID, RAYE, BROCHE and LANCE
FANCY DRESS SILKS,
at 6s. and $1 per yard.
Purchased at the recent
CASH AUCTION SALES,
Greatly below the cost of importation.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BLACK THREAD LACE VEILS $2 75 AND UPWARDS. NOW OPENING,
BLACK GUIPURE, THREAD AND FRENCH LACES;
Also;
PARIS AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
POINT LACES. COLLARS, SETS, BARBES, CAPES,
&c., A new lot of Valenciennes Laces, all widths.
All at a marked reduction from the usual prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
(Late PETER ROBERTS,) No. 429 Broadway.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.
100 CASES LATEST PARIS STYLE
ROUBAIX DRESS GOODS.
Some very elegant.
200 CASES NEW STYLE BRITISH DITTO,
100 CASES SAXONY PLAIDS, &c.,
Received per last steamers, for sale,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

PARIS NOVELTIES
in
DRESS SILKS,
Just received per last steamers.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES,
Purchased at the late
CASH AUCTION SALES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

PLAIN COLORED TAFFETAS,
In all the various
SHADES AND PRICES.
Just received per steamer *Africa*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS HAVE had unusual advantages in selecting NEW DRESS GOODS for this season, and only request an inspection of their OTTOMAN REPS, MERINOES, WOOL PLAIDS, PRINTED DE LAINES, EMMELINES, FOULARD DE LAINES, (a new material,) POIL DE CHEVRES, and other desirable goods.
ALSO,
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT of SHAWLS,
in various styles and of the BEST QUALITIES.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, 12 1-2 CENTS; nice fitting corsets, hook fronts, 75c.; skirts, best steel, 50c.; also, a large assortment of dress trimmings buttons, ribbons, velvets and small wares, &c., &c., very cheap, all best quality. N. B.—Alexandre's gloves, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. Remember ELGER'S.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12½c., AT SHEPHERD'S THREAD STORE. Saxony Yarn, Knit Worsted articles, trimmings, buttons, bindings, small wares, fancy goods. No. 1109 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., block above Fifth-avenue Hotel.

DRY GOODS.—A BANKRUPT STOCK SELLING at a sacrifice, to close the estate, at No. 37 Chambers-st. Silks, Merinoes, Hosiery, Shawls, Laces, Dress Goods, Buck Gloves, Woolen Knit Goods, &c. Merchants are invited to call.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY AND HOTEL LINENS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SERVICEABLE
AND CHEAP.
ALSO, HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, CARPETING, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,
&c., &c., AT VERY LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

IRISH POPLINS, PARIS MERINOS,
PRINTED VELOURS, REPS,
DELAINES and
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOOD
Of every kind—fine assortment now ready.
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NEW FALL DRESS SILKS,
RICHEST STYLES OF THE SEASON,
JUST RECEIVED.
ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS,
NEW AND DESIRABLE, IN GREAT VARIETY,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
IN THIS DEPARTMENT OF OUR STORE,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
which is under the direction of
LADIES OF ADMITTED GOOD TASTE,
may be found all the newest Patterns and Shapes of Underclothing for
LADIES, CHILDREN, AND INFANTS,
At very reasonable prices. Orders promptly attended to.
LORD & TAYLOR.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
THE SEASON,
LOW PRICES, AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LINEN GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now in store their Fall Importation of SUPERIOR BARNSLY TABLE DAMASK, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS and SHEETINGS.
Also, IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, of every quality, all of which they are selling at very
REASONABLE PRICES.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

RETAIL OPENING OF
SHAWLS, MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Sept. 30,
A splendid assortment of
CHOICE PARIS NOVELTIES,
For Fall and Winter wear.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

PER STEAMER PERSIA.
Just received, an invoice of fine
BUNTING,
For sale in lots to suit, cheap for cash,
By FAIRCHILD & FANSHAWE,
No. 146 Duane-st.

AN IMPORTER'S STOCK AT RETAIL.
At No. 379 Broadway, corner White-st.
Neck-ties and scarfs, ladies and gents linen handkerchiefs, hosiery and shirts; also, men and boys fine linen collars at 10c. each. An opportunity to purchase from "first hands" at half price, will not occur again in a lifetime.

AUCTION SALES

NOTICE.—SALE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, in a cause in chancery therein depending, wherein Charles Moran and others are complainants, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company and others are defendants; and pursuant to auxiliary decrees of the Circuit Courts of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, the District of Indiana, and the Northern District of Illinois respectively, in causes depending in chancery in said Courts respectively, wherein the same parties are complainants and defendants respectively, as in said cause first above mentioned, the undersigned, John Ferguson and Thos. E. Walker, as Grantees in trust and Trustees in one of the several Deeds of Trust or Mortgage upon which said decrees are founded, and also as Special Master Commissioners of said Courts respectively, duly appointed by said Courts respectively for that purpose, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, but for not less than the sum of $500,000, at the United States Court-house, in the City of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 24th day of October, A. D., 1861, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, the following described property, to wit: The Railroad of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, including the right of way thereof, the road-bed thereof, the superstructure of all sorts thereon, its water and other station-houses and shops, and the land and ground connected therewith, and all tools and implements used or provided to be used therein, and in constructing and repairing cars and machinery for said road, or the track and superstructures aforesaid; all turn-tables; all dépôts, and buildings, and fixtures, and structures, of whatever name or nature, and the lands and grounds connected therewith, used or provided to be used in operating said road, and belonging thereto, and wherever situate; and all cars, engines and rolling stock belonging to said Company; and all supplies of timber, lumber, iron, fuel, and every other thing provided by said Companies, or by the several original Companies which were consolidated into said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, to be used in operating said Road, wherever situate, by the same title by which the same are holden by said Company, or by said original Companies, severally together, with all corporate franchises of said Company, and of the said original Companies severally, including the right and franchise of said several Companies to be and act as a Corporation, to be sold as an entirety. Said decrees provide that the purchaser, upon the confirmation of the sale and full compliance with the conditions thereof, shall hold all the property, rights, franchises, and the appurtenances thereof so sold, by the same title by which they are held by said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and each and all of said original Companies, free from the lien of all said mortgages, and free from all liability for any debts against said original or consolidated Companies, or either of them, and from all claims on account of capital stock; but subject, nevertheless, to the liens, if any such exist, upon any real estate included in the sale, for purchase money thereof not provided by said decrees to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale, or by former orders or decrees to be paid otherwise. The right of way, dépôt grounds and lots, and lands in the City and vicinity of Chicago, purchased by said Company since the pendency of said suits, and the bridge property and other real estate of the Company at the City of Pittsburgh, are subject to mortgage liens. The same will be included in the sale, but subject to said incumbrances, no provision having been made for the payment thereof.

THOMAS E. WALKER,
JOHN FERGUSON,
Trustees, and Master Commissioners, as aforesaid.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—TUESDAY, Oct. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 28 Hamilton-place, Clymer-st., Williamsburgh, all the furniture contained in said house, consisting of two rich parlor suites, Brussels carpets, chamber furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, feather beds, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c., extension dining table, chairs and buffet to match, crockery, china and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c. Also, a fine collection of oil paintings, some very choice, articles of virtu, &c.; City-made 7-octave rosewood piano-forte. Catalogues ready early Tuesday morning at the house.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, OCT. 1, AT salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock, the contents of a first-class private house, which will be removed to our salesroom for convenience of sale, consisting of rich rosewood parlor and chamber suites, French plate mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, dining-room furniture, elegant rosewood 7-octave piano, together with all the kitchen furniture, glassware, crockery, &c., with which the sale will commence. Particulars to-morrow.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PHILIP R. WILKINS WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY, Oct 1, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 97 West 47th-st., as adjourned from the 25th of September, (sale peremptory,) an assortment of household furniture, books, paintings, &c., consisting in part of rosewood sofas, chairs, and Voltaire chairs, in satin brocatelle, marble top, centre and sofa tables, book-case, paintings, mantel clock, pier glasses, chandeliers, French bedsteads, enameled chamber suites, velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Also, a large number of standard books, many of them rare and valuable.

A. M. CHAPMAN & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT SALE OF household furniture.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 10½ o'clock, at private residence No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, chamber and oak dining room furniture; china, glass, silver ware, table cutlery, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; paintings, bronzes, lace curtains, ornaments, &c. Also, assortment of basement and kitchen utensils.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising a well-selected stock, direct from manufacturers. Also, a retailer's stock of goods. Catalogue on morning of sale.

OFFICE OF THE PERSSE & BROOKS PAPER WORKS, }
WINDSOR LOCKS, Conn., Sept. 27, 1861. }

THE SALE OF THE MILLS OF THIS Corporation, heretofore advertised to be held on the first day of October, is postponed three weeks, viz., to Tuesday, Oct. 22, at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms cash.
J. H. HAYDEN, Trustee.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPER.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an English person; would take the entire charge of a first-class hotel or boarding-house; can refer to the first families in this city. Address for three days, Post-office Box No. 4,674.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A NEAT, CAPABLE young woman, with best City references, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to take care of children; is very willing and obliging, good disposition and fond of children; will be found a good, efficient domestic. Can be seen at No. 820 Broadway, up stairs, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 633 6th-av., near 36th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; has no objection to the country; has excellent City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A colored young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework; good City reference will be given; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY WISHES to obtain a situation for a young girl who has been in her employ the last two years; is capable of doing light chamberwork and assist with children, also very handy with the needle. Apply for two days at No. 83 Macdougal-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or would do chamberwork and waiting; very best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A tidy girl, a situation as chambermaid or to assist with housework; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at her late employer's, No. 192 West 14th-st., near 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid, fine washer and ironer, or general housework. To be seen for two days at No. 141 Reade-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted, as chambermaid, or to take care of children; has no objection to going a short distance in the country; can give the best of City reference from my last place. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 53 Allen-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and sewing or waiting. Apply at No. 103 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young English woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or nurse and seamstress; is willing and obliging. Has the best of reference from her last place, where she can be seen for two days, at No. 494 6th-av., near 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and help with the washing and ironing; or would do the housework of a small private family; is a good washer and ironer, good plain cook, willing and obliging; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; has the best City reference, no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS COOK—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as excellent cook in all its branches; understands all kinds of meats, fish, poultry and game, also all kinds of soup, French, Creole and American; can make all kinds of desserts, pastrys, jellys, creams or anything that may be required; she can furnish unexceptionable references as to honesty, sobriety and capability; she has lived four years in her last place, to whom she can refer. Can be seen, for two days, if not engaged, at No. 156 West 18th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook; is a good cook, and thoroughly understands her business; understands bread and pastry and soup; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place for six years. Call at No. 292 6th-av. and 19th-st.; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK—SITUATION WANTED BY A MIDdle-aged woman as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business; has had twenty years' experience in the highest families in this City; the highest testimonials can be had. Can be seen at No. 359 6th-av.; apply on second floor, private door, next jeweler's.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A private family as cook; understands soups and meats, game and jellies, good bread and cake, puddings and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman as meat and pastry cook; understands it in all its branches; has filled the capacity in the highest and stylish families. Has no objection to go into a small family to cook, wash and iron. Can be seen till suited at 107 West 27th-st., near the corner of 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook, in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies; country preferred. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS COOK—WANTED, ONE WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business; will assist in washing, and go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 6 5th-av., Tuesday morning from 10 to 12 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two sisters are desirous of obtaining situations in a respectable private family; one as competent and experienced cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the other in the capacity of chambermaid and waitress, or would be willing to assist with washing or sewing; has the best of City reference; can be seen at their present place, where they have lived several years. Call at No. 39 West 37th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent plain cook, and a good washer and ironer; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman, in a small private family, as a good cook, washer and ironer, or do general housework; best of City references. Call at No. 105 East 26th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, in a small family. Apply at No. 103 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A COMPETENT, experienced woman, wants a situation; she understands her business in all its branches; none but gentlemen's families need apply; best of City reference given. Call at No. 217 West 2[illegible]th-st., in the store. Can be seen till suited.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman is anxious to procure a situation, as above, in City or country; is a good plain cook, and first-rate washer and ironer; can bake bread, &c.; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up-stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—A GIRL OF STEADY HABITS wishes a situation as a plain cook; an excellent washer and ironer, or is willing to do general housework in a small family. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 77 West 28th-st., near 6th-av., first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; has no objection to the City or country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 362 2d-av., three pair of stairs, Room No. 13, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small, private family; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and a good baker; will find her willing and obliging. Can give five years' reference. Can be seen for two days at 311 1st-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman wants a situation to cook, wash and iron, or cooking alone, in a private family; understands English and American cooking; City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 22 East 12th-st., near University-place, in the store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference. Call at No. 75 West 17th-st., near 6th-av., first floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as first-rate cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place can be given. Call for two days at No. 67 West 33d-st., corner of Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 42 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS PLAIN COOK AND WASHER.—A SITuation wanted by a Protestant young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework for a small family; good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 131 West 31st-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable Protestant young woman, as dressmaker and seamstress in a private family; understands cutting and making boys' clothing; has no objection to assist with chamberwork; understands all kinds of family sewing; can give satisfactory City references. Call for two days, at No. 153 East 24th-st., near 2d-av.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES, WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls, at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from five to fifteen years. N. B.—Also on hand small girls and girls lately landed.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

TO ATTEND A STORE.—WANTED, BY A young lady, a situation to attend in a shoe-store, bakery, or confectionery. Address F. J. C., Box No. 119, *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A PROTestant girl is anxious to procure a situation as above; is a good plain cook and baker of [illegible] biscuit, &c.; can do up gentlemen's or ladies' linen in a superior manner; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. [illegible] Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECtable, neat, obliging girl, competent for her duties, desires a situation as general domestic; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; makes the best of bread; could fill a place as chambermaid and seamstress. Wages moderate. Apply at No. 373 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young girl to do the general housework of a small private family; no objection to do chamberwork and waiting, or plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 98 Clinton-place, till engaged.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Protestant girl to do general housework for a small private family. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 24 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—WANTed, by a hard working young woman, a situation as general house servant; is a good cook and baker, and a good washer and ironer; willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a home; good reference; no objections to country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, up stairs, for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—AN AMERICAN young woman desires a situation in a private family as lady's maid and plain seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to take charge of one or two children; references given from her last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 1,148 Broadway, between 26th and 27th-sts.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—AN EXperienced, competent woman wants a situation; can do French fluting, and understands her business in all its branches; she has lived with the best of families in the City. Call at No. 217 West 28th-st. Good references given. Call in the store for two days; only gentlemen's families need apply.

AS MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, a situation as matron or housekeeper in a young ladies' seminary, or institution or private family, by a lady who is strictly conscientious and competent to take the entire charge; the best of City reference given; she has several years of practical experience. Address W. Y., Box No. 344 Post-office, Yonkers, Westchester County.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT AND TRUSTworthy woman wants a situation as nurse; can take charge of an infant or growing children; is a good seamstress, and is willing to make herself useful; wages moderate. Inquire at No. 102 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., on the second floor, for three days. Best City reference.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, aged 17 years, wishes a situation as child's nurse or wait on grown children; can sew neatly and do embroidery; good City reference. Call or address No. 569 3d-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE AND trustworthy woman, a situation as nurse. Can be seen at the residence of her late employer, No. 3 West 24th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED PROtestant woman is desirous of obtaining a situation as nurse and seamstress in a respectable family; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; would assist in fine washing or chamberwork; is of an obliging disposition, and anxious to make herself useful; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call any day this week at No. 192 Varick-st., one door from King, second floor, back room.

AS NURSE, &c.—A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman, a member of the Episcopal Church, wants a situation as nurse and seamstress in a Christian family; is fully competent to take entire charge of the nursery; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid; can do all kinds of plain sewing in the neatest manner; can operate on Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine; no objection to go in the country; can be highly recommended from her last employer. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; can take care of a baby from its birth, or bring it up on a bottle; is very fond of children, or would do chamberwork and waiting; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 72 32d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble girl of 19, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is quick at the needle; is willing to do light chamberwork, or make herself generally useful; is fully competent, and has excellent City reference. Address B. C., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 49 Tallman-st., between Bridge and Charles sts., Brooklyn.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN EXperienced person, a situation as child's nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth and bring it up by hand; is willing and obliging; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 143 22d-st., near 2d-av., in the bakery, for two days.

AS TRAVELING NURSE.—WANTED, BY A very respectable young English person, a situation to travel with a family, or would go as nurse or ladies' maid, or could wait on a sick lady; is well experienced, and can give unexceptionable reference. Call at No 248 West 50th-st till engaged, or address No. 2 East 23rd-st.

AS WET NURSE.—A YOUNG MARRIED lady, (whose husband has met with reverses,) having recently lost her child, would accept a situation in the above capacity; any first-class family requiring the services of a competent and good-dispositioned person, will find the advertiser an exception to the class. Good references. Call, between the hours of 12 and 4, at No. 114 East Broadway.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, whose baby is dead, a few days old only. Apply at No. 214 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS—AN AMERican young girl wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; could hear the children's lessons, if required; can furnish City references. Also, a seamstress, who goes out by the day, who can do all kinds of sewing and embroidery, if necessary. Can be seen at No. 470 3d-av., corner 34th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A NEAT, trustworthy young woman desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; understands the care of an infant from its birth; has the best of reference; will be found willing and obliging; wages moderate to a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a middle-aged woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take care of an invalid, or young infant. Has City references for twelve years. Can be seen at any time at No. 210 West 40th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, or to do chamberwork. Best of City reference from her last place, of two years. Apply at No. 62 East 28th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL IS DEsirous of obtaining a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, children's clothing and dressmaking; would go out by the day or week, or would wait on a lady or travel. Call at or address for two days No. 645 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., in the furniture store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as a most competent seamstress by the day, week or month; no objection to take care of one child, or assist in chamberwork; respectable City reference. Call at No. 32 University-place, between 10th and 11th sts., N. Y.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG English woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing, or to take charge of children; is smart, active and obliging. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 807 East 13th-st., corner of 3d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A CAPABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; understands cutting and fitting for ladies and children in the best manner; is willing to assist with chamberwork or waiting, has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 10 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable Protestant young girl, a situation as seamstress; is a good dressmaker; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; would mind children, or do light chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 6 West 14th-st., until engaged. Call at the basement door, after 9 o'clock A. M.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable German woman, a situation as seamstress, and would have no objection to assisting in chamberwork; can do all kinds of family sewing and French embroidery. Can be seen at her present employer's for one week, No. 125 2d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed by a Protestant young girl, as seamstress; is willing to do chamberwork, or would assist in the care of children; has good reference. Call at No. 113 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable American Protestant young woman, as seamstress and nurse; had the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 746 2d-av., corner of 39th-st. Apply in the grocery store.

AS TRAVELING SERVANT.—A MOST REspectable woman wishes a situation to go to California with a lady or family; understands domestic affairs in all its branches; will be found a competent, reliable and trustworthy person, as best City references can show. Call at or address No. 820 Broadway, up stairs, for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by an experienced waitress, one who thoroughly understands her business; no objections to assist in chamberwork, if required; the best of City references. Can be seen at her last employer's for two days, No. 74 West 11th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress in a private family, by one who thoroughly understands her business; has first-class City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 164 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., front room, first floor.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the largest institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.; neat, capable, civil women, German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance. Good places always ready for capable servants.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A [illegible] &c.—[illegible] competent [illegible] two [illegible] employment. [illegible]

A LADY [illegible] for a colored [illegible] She is a good [illegible] its birth. Apply, for [illegible]

FREE OF CHARGE.—[illegible]—Servants with [illegible] all prices, can be procured free of charge, at No. [illegible] 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. [illegible] respectfully solicited.

MALES.

AS CUSTOM-HOUSE CLERK.—WANTED, a situation as Custom-House clerk in an [illegible] house, by a young man who is familiar with all the [illegible] of such a position; best City reference. Address FREDERICK, Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION IS WANTED by a [illegible] young man as coachman; is a splendid driver; understands the care and management of horses and harness thoroughly; understands the cleaning of carriages [illegible]; can give the best of City reference; can enter [illegible] place at short notice. Call at No. [illegible] Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN PARTING with his coachman, who has been in his employ about three years, is desirous of [illegible] for him. He is sober, honest, reliable and [illegible] his business. Call or address C. A., [illegible] store, No. 72 West 23d-st., near 6th-av., or [illegible] *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging; best City references. Address M. M., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, of long experience in the care of horses in Europe and America; is a thorough groom and good steady driver; will be willing to work hard: the best of City reference. Address D. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man; advertiser has three and a half years' unexceptionable reference as to character and capability from the last place; location no object. Call or address a note, for two days, for J. S., at Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av.

AS GARDENER.—WANTS A SITUATION PERmanent; is married; thoroughly understands his business in all the departments of gardening; good reference. Address J. B., at J. M. Thorburn & Co.'s, No 15 John-st.

AS GARDENER, &c.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS a situation as gardener; he understands gardening and the care of horses, and is a good driver; no objection to make himself useful; good reference given. Address W., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A man who fully understands his business in all its branches; can give good City reference from his last employer; would have no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 319 6th-av., and 20th-st. at Mr. Macy's store, or Mr. Morris', corner 12th-st., and University-place.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young Englishman as waiter in a first-class private family; has the best of City references; can be seen from 9 till 12 A. M., Monday and Tuesday, at A. Broadway's market, corner of 4th-av. and 14th-st., or a note addressed to N. M., to same address, will receive attention.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect. Call or address WAITER, No. 882 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts., care of Mr. Curtis, jewelry-store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT man, a situation as waiter in a private family; good City reference from where he has lived four years. Call or address R. M., No. 91 West 18th-st.; can be seen for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN who can give the best of City reference, a situation as first-class waiter in a private family, either in City or country. Call for two days at No. 820 Broadway, hall door.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A WAITER, A situation in a private family; has no objection to the country; good City and country reference can be given. Call at the jewelry-store No. 305 8th-av., until engaged.

AS WAITER MAN.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, fully competent for his duties, desires a situation in City or country; will be found an excellent waiter, and perfectly willing to make himself generally useful in any work he can do round a gentleman's house. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., for three days.

A YOUNG MAN, WHOSE BUSINESS keeps him only until 3 o'clock, is desirous of finding some afternoon occupation; is competent to do most anything. Address M. W., Box 120 *Times* Office.

IMPORTANT TO AGRICULTURISTS.—Wanted, a situation by a person, lately from Wales, as a thorough vegetable gardener and nursery man; would go to any part of the country and produce for so much per cent.; understands farming thoroughly; will bring a good character for the first Summer's work in America. Apply at No. 20 Morris-st., or address Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTed, two smart, tidy Protestant girls, in a small private family in the country; one as good cook, and very good washer and ironer—the other as first-rate seamstress and chambermaid; both must be willing and obliging. Call at No. 312 Lexington-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, two women in a private family; one a very good cook; must understand her business well; the other must be a good laundress. Call from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the first door in 38th-st., corner 5th-av.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE OPERATORS WANTED—None but first-class hands will be employed, such as can bind, &c.; good pay and steady work. Apply at ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S work-room, corner Canal and Mercer sts., fifth floor, entrance on Howard-st.

WANTED—IN A COMMISSION HOUSE, A SMART active lad, for office and out-door work, who can write a fair hand and is familiar with figures and accounts; salary first year $100. Address, with reference, in hand-writing of applicant, B., Box 136 *Times* Office.

TO CUTTERS.—A GOOD CUSTOM CUTTER, who can influence trade, can make a favorable arrangement by addressing, with real name, BROWN, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods store. Salary $50 the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

WANTED—TWENTY CAP HANDS.—APPLY AT No. 99, corner Canal and Baxter sts.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED BY A RESPONSIBLE PERSON a family's washing or single gentlemen's; done in good order, and on reasonable terms. Call at No 130 West 19th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS GALWEY and al. against THE UNITED STATES STEAM SUGAR REFINING COMPANY and others.—In pursuance of an order, made in the above cause by the Hon. Josiah Sutherland, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, bearing date the 19th day of September, 1861, all the creditors of the defendants, the United States Steam Sugar Refining Company, are hereby required to exhibit their claims against said Company, on or before the first day of April, 1862, to James K. Hill, Esq., the Referee appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the validity and amount of such claims, and who are the owners of the same, at his office, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York. And all persons who shall be found to be owners of claims against said Company are hereby required to come in and be made parties plaintiffs in this suit, or be precluded from all benefit of any final decree which shall be made in this suit, and from any distribution of the property and effects of said corporation, which shall be made under any decree in this action. Dated New-York, Sept 28, 1861.
FRANCIS H. DYKERS, Attorney for plaintiffs.
JAMES K. HILL, Referee, No 44 Wall-street, New-York.
s30-law6mM

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF DUTCHESS.—MARIAM LAWRENCE against FRANCIS SNYDER.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which will be filed with the Clerk of Dutchess County, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at the office of Cole & Swan, No. 263 Main-street, in the City of Poughkeepsie, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint, as hereby required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for seven hundred and eighty-six dollars, with interest from Jan. 1, 1854, besides costs.—Dated Poughkeepsie, Aug. 30, 1861.
ISAAC LAWTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in said Dutchess County Clerk's office, on the 27th day of September, 1861.
s30-law6wM ISAAC LAWTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AUSTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. H. Armstrong, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, April 6, A. D. 1861.
ap8-law6wM* JAMES DEVLIN, Executor.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 30, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting [illegible] Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-stre[illegible]

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is pub[illegible] every morning and evening—price Two C[illegible] Dollars a year; with Sunday [illegible] per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (S[illegible] Dollars a year; two copies to [illegible] Dollars.

Any person who will send [illegible] FIVE subscribers may receive an extr[illegible], or retain Two Dollars and a Half [illegible]

The NEW-YOR[illegible]—Two Dollars a year; two copies [illegible] five copies Five Dollars. Any person [illegible] a Club of TEN subscribers at [illegible] an extra copy for himself [illegible] as his Compensation. The Semi-[illegible] to Clergymen at the lowest club [illegible] numbers forwarded on application.

[illegible]ably in advance.

[illegible] to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., [illegible] New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. Herrman's Soirees.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The New President.

WINTER GARDEN—Cinderella.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sons.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Living Hippopotamus and other Curiosities at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

INSTITUTE OF ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—Paintings, Statuary, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Associated Banks of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia met, through their respective Committees, on Saturday, at the Bank of Commerce in this City, and accepted from Mr. Secretary Chase, who was present, the second option of $50,000,000 of the National Loan, to date from 15th of October. The Stock Market closed steady on Saturday, the Government Stocks and Treasury Notes being firm on the above arrangement.

Within the last forty-eight hours, important changes have been made in the disposition of the two armies now fronting each other across the Potomac. The evacuation of Munson's Hill, it appears, was but one movement in the general retirement of the rebel lines. Munson's Hill, Upton's Hill, Fall's Church, and other important strategic points lately occupied by the enemy, are now in possession of the National troops, who will hold them until it becomes proper to take up still more advanced positions. Fall's Church was occupied early yesterday morning by the pickets from Gen. Smith's Division, without opposition. His subsequent advance from the Chain Bridge, with a considerable force to occupy the place permanently, was marked by another of the blunders which seem to be inseparable from the movements of our troops, the first of which occurred before the battle of Great Bethel. Col. Owen's Irish Regiment, from Philadelphia, mistaking, in the darkness, some of our own troops for rebels, fired upon them, killing and wounding several. The mistake was not discovered until the fire had been returned with like fatal effect. The meaning of this general retirement of the rebels is, of course, left to conjecture; but it is believed in Washington to be intended as a feint, made in order to draw our troops out of their intrenchments, and induce an engagement. Whether it means this, or that they are moving in force towards the Potomac, either above or below Washington, we shall probably soon ascertain.

One of the most brilliant exploits that ever lent lustre to the annals of our own or any other Navy, was the cutting out of the privateer *Judah* from under the guns of the Pensacola Navy-yard, brief mention of which was made yesterday, and full particulars of which we publish this morning, as furnished by our correspondent on board the steam frigate *Colorado*. The affair occurred on the night of the 13th inst. A large schooner had for several days been observed in the harbor, near the Navy-yard, whose motions led to the suspicion that she was fitted out as a privateer, and intended to attempt to run the blockade. Information obtained from a deserter rendered these suspicions a certainty, and it was also ascertained that she was moored under a new battery being erected on one of the wharves, in which a columbiad had already been mounted. It being determined to "cut out" the privateer and burn her, and also to render useless the guns of the battery, an expedition set out on the night before mentioned, on board the first launch, and the first, second, and third cutters of the *Colorado*, to carry out the desperate undertaking. The boats, with muffled oars, proceeded up the harbor to a point a little above the Navy-yard, when their course was changed, and they made all headway direct for the schooner and the battery. The men in the launch and second cutter were to board and burn the schooner, and those in the first and third cutters were to land, charge the battery and spike the columbiad. These respective duties were accomplished in the most gallant manner. The "big gun" was disabled without the loss of a man; but the party boarding the schooner lost three men killed and a number wounded, a most galling fire being poured into each boat as it approached. When the schooner had been so effectually set on fire that she could not be saved, the boats hauled off again, and proceeded back to the *Colorado*—not, however, without giving the crowd of rebels, who had, by this time, assembled on the wharf, a parting salute of canister. The number of rebels killed in this encounter is not known, but it must have been considerable. A negro, who deserted to one of our vessels, subsequently reported the number at thirty. It may be a matter of curiosity to know whether the Mobile *Tribune* will consider this an "act of war."

Important points in Kentucky are being rapidly taken possession of by Ohio, Indiana and Illinois troops, with the full consent of the Legislature, the higher branch of which on Saturday passed a vote of thanks to them for their promptness in responding to the call for aid in repelling the rebel invasion. Five hundred Indiana troops have gone up Green River and taken possession of Locks Nos. 1 and 3; a regiment of cavalry from Ohio has gone into camp near Covington, and Cynthiana, as we have before announced, has been occupied by Ohio troops. A report is current in Louisville that a party of Buckner's men have attacked a place known as Mud River, fifty miles from Bowling Green, which was occupied by a State force, under Col. Hawkins, and that the rebels were badly whipped. The Union men at last accounts were flocking to Hawkins' aid with their shot-guns and rifles. The seventeen Secessionists, including J. B. Clay, lately arrested, while on their way to join Zollicoffer, have been committed to prison in Louisville. The case of Clay, it is understood, is to be investigated under a writ of *habeas corpus*.

The prize schooner *Argonaut*, Capt. Spinney, of and from Westport, N. S., which was captured by the United States frigate *Susquehannah*, in Hatteras Inlet, with a cargo of fish, has been brought to this port by Master's Mate R. Frank Cook, assisted by three of the crew of the *Susquehannah* and three of the schooner's crew.

Among other items of political intelligence, a circular, addressed to the tax-payers of the City, on behalf of the Tax-Payers' Union Party, will attract attention, embracing, as it does, among its promoters, several hundred of the most prominent and wealthy citizens of New-York.

The anniversary celebrations of the New-York Bible and Common Prayer-Book Society, Protestant Episcopal Tract Society, the Missionary Committee of the Diocese of New-York, and the Committee on the Education Fund, took place at St. Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston[illegible] last evening. Statistics of the Societies [illegible] were read, and Rev. Dr. Morgan [illegible] the sermon. A large audience [illegible]

[illegible] the Times of Yesterday.

[illegible] Hill, from which the rebels have [illegible] time been threatening our lines, and on [illegible] they have been at considerable pains to [illegible] fortifications, has been evacuated by them, [illegible] the position is now in possession of our troops. About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, our pickets reported that the rebel pickets had been withdrawn, information of which fact was telegraphed to Gen. McClellan, who, in the afternoon, went over with his staff, and sent forward Gen. Richardson, with a body of troops, to take possession of the hill. This he did, without opposition, and found that the rebels had taken everything of value with them. Eight regiments were immediately moved forward, with sufficient support, and the position will be permanently held by our troops. The probable reason for the evacuation is the fact that the hill is commanded by Upton's Hill, which was already in our possession, and the rebels feared an attack, which they could not successfully resist.

The rebels yesterday had another opportunity offered them to engage our troops, but did not avail themselves of it. A foraging expedition from Gen. Franklin's Division, consisting of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, proceeded to Gadsell's Hill, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, eight miles from Alexandria. The rebels retired as they advanced, however, and made no show of resistance. Parties were sent out in different directions from the hill, and forage to a large amount was procured, when the expedition returned to camp, not a gun having been fired. A foraging party also visited the Mount Vernon estate yesterday, and procured a large amount of wheat, oats, etc., which was stored in the Commissary's Department at Alexandria.

A number of important military appointments were promulgated yesterday—among them that of Gov. Morgan, of New-York, as Major-General of Volunteers, and fifteen Brigadier-Generals.

Our dispatches from Missouri are important. Reports from Lexington state that the rebels under Price have devastated the country around that city for a circuit of twenty miles, every house being robbed, and every farm being laid waste. It is asserted that a considerable body of Price's men have moved westward, supposed towards St. Joseph, but whether any of them had moved towards Jefferson City was not known. McCulloch, it was believed, was drawing near the latter place. Meantime, Gen. Fremont, it appears by a dispatch from St. Louis, has not yet left that city, notwithstanding the note of preparation sounded. Gen. Lane,—we learn by a dispatch from Leavenworth,—after his successful engagement with the rebels at Papinsville, made a forced march on Osceola, and succeeded in capturing a large supply train left there by Gens. Rains and Price, together with one hundred thousand dollars in money. Gen. Lane's command is now supposed to be on its way north to join that of Gen. Sturgis.

Ohio troops are moving into Kentucky. The Thirty-fourth Regiment of that State took possession of Cynthiana on Thursday night. This place is the capital of Harrison County, thirty-seven miles northeast of Frankfort, on the east side of the south fork of the Licking River. The Fourteenth Ohio also crossed into the State on Friday morning, and embarked on the Kentucky Railroad for the interior of the State.

If at any time there has been a hesitancy on the part of a majority of the Kentucky Legislature as to the proper course to pursue in the pending contest with the great rebellion, that hesitancy has given place to resolution since the invasion of the State from Tennessee. On Thursday last a report was made from the Judiciary Committee of the House, to the effect that Congress has not transcended any of its powers in the imposition of a tax to protect the Union. This report was accepted, and the Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject by a vote of 67 against 13. The vote in the Senate on the same proposition was unanimous.

The rebels on the Upper Potomac for a few days past have been apparently feeling the National lines in the vicinity of Point of Rocks, where Col. Geary is in command—probably with a view to ascertaining the feasibility of crossing at that point. Strong parties of their pickets frequently make their appearance there, and it is thought that every night they are in the habit of occupying a small island, densely covered with foliage, separated from the Virginia shore only by a narrow channel. On Friday night a demonstration was made as though they intended crossing, but if they entertained any such intention they finally thought better of it. Meantime, however, Col. Geary discovered that signals were being made at a farm-house on the Maryland side, the inmates of which were immediately arrested. There is no change in the disposition of the National troops. Gen. Banks has been slightly indisposed for a day or two, but at last accounts was recovering.

A dispatch from Cincinnati, published in a portion of our morning edition yesterday, gives us important intelligence relative to the operations of the Gulf Fleet. A physician belonging in Cincinnati, who has just returned from the South, states that Mississippi City has been taken possession of by our war vessels, and that all communication between New-Orleans and Mobile by water is, consequently, cut off. This is a movement which the Louisiana and Alabama rebels have been anticipating and fearing for some time, and it was understood that vigorous measures had been taken to prevent it, under the supervision of the traitor Twiggs. All the important points on the Texas coast are also stated to have fallen into our possession. The details of these operations will be looked for with unusual interest.

Our correspondent on board the gun-boat *R. R. Cuyler*, on blockading service off the harbor of Apalachicola, Fla., gives us an interesting account of various incidents which have occurred since she had been on that station. On arriving there she found inside the bar the ship *Finland*, which had run in before the port was blockaded, with a cargo of salt. She was principally owned in Brooklyn, and the last port she sailed from out of the United States was New-York. Her owner, it was understood, had declared his intention to become a citizen of Jeff. Davis' Confederacy, and had determined to keep his vessel into the harbor of Apalachicola until the end of the war. He was disappointed in his calculations, however, as an expedition from the *Cuyler* and the *Montgomery*, also on duty there, went over the bar in boats, boarded the *Finland* without opposition, and being unable to bring her out in safety, burned her. The boats were chased by a rebel steamer and a privateer schooner on their return, but escaped safely. Subsequently a good opportunity offered for capturing the privateer schooner; but, although she was run ashore, and might easily have been captured by the *Cuyler's* boats, she was allowed to escape.

The Georgetown (Demarara) *Colonist*, of Aug. 28, received by the bark *Aeronaut*, which arrived at this port, yesterday, has a notice of the privateer *Sumter*, coaling at Suriman, as before reported, with the additional intelligence that a nephew of Jeff. Davis is on board, serving as a midshipman. The Captain of the *Sumter*, it is understood, has determined that he will never suffer his vessel to be captured.

The United States steamer *Brooklyn*, from the mouth of the Mississippi, has arrived at Philadelphia for repairs. She reports having captured the bark *Meaco*, from Rio de Janeiro, with coffee, for New-Orleans. A prize crew was put on board, and the prize ordered to Philadelphia.

The People's Convention of Kings County met in the Governor's Room, City Hall, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, and organized by electing Hon. S. S. Powell, Chairman, and Thomas McElrath and James H. Brundage, Secretaries. A Committee of two delegates from each Assembly District, composed of Republicans and Democrats, was appointed to select candidates for the various offices to be filled at the ensuing election. The Committee reported in favor of the following named persons: For Register—Hugh McLaughlin, D. County Clerk—J. N. Stearns, R. Coroner—Thomas P. Norris, R. Superintendent of the Poor—Ditmas Jewell, D. For Senator—Second District—Jesse C. Smith, R.; Third District—Henry C. Murphy, D. Justices of Sessions—Wm. H. Hoyt, R.; N. Stilwell, D. For Assembly—First District—A. J. Provost, D.; Second District—A. B. Capwell, D.; Third District—Jno. B. Stewart, R.; Fifth District—C. L. Benedict, R.; Sixth District—J. M. Stearns, R.; Seventh District—Edgar McMullen, R. The report was adopted by a vote of 35 to 29. A number of members being dissatisfied, a motion to reconsider was made, pending which the Convention adjourned to Monday, at 4 o'clock P. M., to afford the delegates an opportunity to consult over the matter before final adjournment.

The Fourth Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers, Col. Thos. Whipple, arrived at Jersey City, yesterday, *en route* for Washington, whither they proceeded, *via* Philadelphia, last evening. The regiment left their encampment at Manchester on Friday morning. They number 1,000 men, are armed with the Enfield rifle, and have 95 horses, 22 baggage wagons, and an ambulance and hospital wagon, and are accompanied by a fine band of music.

The Pony Express passed Sweet Water Station, 340 miles east of Salt Lake City, on the 21st inst., with advices from California to the 4th inst. Business at San Francisco was active, the jobbing trade with the interior being large. The returns of the State election are nearly complete, and show the following result: Stamford, the Republican candidate for Governor, received 54,027 votes; Conness, Union Democrat, 28,963, McConnell, Breckinridge Democrat, 31,216. Enlistments for the five regiments of volunteers called for by the Government were being made with considerable activity.

Breadstuffs were less active on Saturday; prices of desirable lots of Flour and Wheat were firm, while Corn advanced 1½c. ⅌ bushel, though it closed heavily, with a downward tendency. Provisions were in pretty fair demand at uniform rates. Groceries were less freely dealt in. Common Resin was cheaper, and Spirits Turpentine dearer. Hay, Pig Iron, Linseed Oil, Tallow and Tobacco were in moderate request. Other branches of trade exhibited no really new features. There were 558 vessels of all classes in port.

The Armies Before Washington.

The evacuation of Munson's Hill by the troops of Gen. Beauregard marks an important stage in the progress of military events at Washington. The position was one of singular consequence to that one of the parties who could seize and maintain it. A height of greater elevation than others nearer the Capital, it was within easy shooting distance of Forts Corcoran and Albany. With rifled cannon it could inflict serious damage upon those tremendous works, and there were military authorities who believed it could render them both untenable. It was even pronounced possible, by the use of the more recently improved artillery and projectiles, to shell and burn Washington itself from this commanding eminence. And as almost simultaneously with the occupation of the hill, and the commencement of fortifications upon it, the enemy seized and began to intrench Mason's Hill, a mile and a quarter to the southward, and Edsall's Hill, in the same range, upon the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, thus completing a new line of works extending from Vienna to the neighborhood of Alexandria, there was apparently an intention of prosecuting the investment of the Capital with so much vigor as to compel Gen. McClellan to abandon his intrenchments and attack theirs, as the only means of defeating their project. The premature abandonment of the several points we have named shows their plans to have been very different from this. From the beginning of the war the rebels have manifested no disposition to risk a contest with equality of numbers in the open field. They have in no instance, either in Virginia or Missouri, offered battle upon such conditions; and they have only fought so, even when in greatly superior force, when surprised, as at Wilson's Creek, or Carthage, and compelled to accept the contest. And in all conflicts in the open field, whatever their numbers, they have uniformly been beaten. The policy of Gen. Beauregard is dictated by this distrust of his men. It is absolutely necessary for him to fight without delay; but it is also indispensable to the safety of the cause he contends for, that he should not fight without winning. Hence it is not his purpose to risk an engagement without his defensive lines to fall back upon; much less is it any part of his plan to storm the lines of Arlington. The occupation of Munson's Hill and the ranging heights was, therefore, simply a lure to draw Gen. McClellan from his intrenchments. It was hoped the National commander, chafing at the audacious proximity of the rebel force, would forthwith attack it; and the conflict once inaugurated, it would be easy to retreat slowly to the protection of the same formidable batteries which shot death and confusion among our men at Bull Run. Thus another victory would be gained, with this advantage to the rebels, that they would know that they had it early enough to follow it up vigorously and gain Washington. The whole of this astute strategy Gen. McClellan has probably understood. He has resisted the temptation; and the enemy, disappointed in his experiment, and driven to some more promising method of attaining his capital object, has abandoned Munson's Hill and the hills to the southward. We shall not be surprised to learn that his entire force has been withdrawn to the southward of Centreville.

What direction his attention may now take must of course be matter of the purest conjecture. We yesterday intimated the probability that the opening of the shore batteries upon the Potomac affords some indication of his later plans. During last week the National pickets and spies reported the southeastwardly movement of a large corps of the rebel Army toward the mouth of the Occoquan Creek. This new direction, coupled with the retirement from Munson's Hill and the unmasking of the river intrenchments, would seem to justify the expectation of business upon the lower Potomac; and we are led to believe that the necessity of reopening navigation by an attack upon the rebel batteries is what the enemy is counting upon in concentrating greater strength in that quarter. Certainly no thought of crossing the Potomac below Washington can enter into their scheme. The difficulty of transporting cavalry and artillery across that river with the inadequate flotilla they possess, and the entire impotence of their Army without either, in an attempt upon Washington in the rear, have always seemed insuperable objections to that mode of attack. Having no base of operations and no path of retreat in case of failure, which is always a possibility in war, nothing but desperation, it would seem, could induce the rebel leaders to cross the Potomac to meet an inevitable battle on the eastern shore. And while we may dismiss this notion once for all, we may also remark that the confidence of the enemy in his mastery of the river is in no wise exaggerated. Flippant correspondents, eager to acquit the authorities of neglect in that or any other particular, speak of the powerlessness of guns upon one of the banks to enfilade the entire breadth of the stream. But it will be observed by a glance at the map that the stream is narrowest at the points where the rebel batteries are said to be placed; and it is worth remembering that the guns with which the batteries are armed are the rifled sixty-four pounders left to the rebels when Norfolk Navy-yard was abandoned. It is eminently probable, therefore, that reliance upon these works, and upon the obligation to silence them which will press upon the National leaders, is the motive to the actual operations of the rebels, who are obviously without any more general or comprehensive plan of the war than is dictated by emergent events. There are those who give themselves great unhappiness whenever the insurgent Army develops a movement. They are prone to think it a part of some prodigious and far-reaching strategy, which is to bring the thunder of ordnance upon some undefended part of our lines. With due respect for the rebel commanders, we do not give them credit for any superhuman sagacity. Gen. Beauregard is as nearly exhausted of devices as ever was the leader of a great Army. The one universal demand of the Confederate States has been, and is, that he shall "take Washington." It is the thought by day and dream by night of every man and woman south of Mason and Dixon's line. It is impossible for Gen. Beauregard not to feel this pressure. If he were ten times as impassible and cautious as he is said to be, he could not escape comprehending the popular demand or fail to attempt its accomplishment. He advanced toward Washington "to take it." The entire Southern Confederacy cheered him on, and promised themselves an early victory, and the flight of the "Lincoln Government" to the North. Exultant type in every secession newspaper has made merry over the doom and downfall of Washington. This great popular demand is not to be disregarded; and to answer it, we may be sure the unhappy General is very nearly at his wit's end. Everything depends upon Gen. McClellan leaving his lines, and entering any lists they may select to fight him. Then if, with all the advantages of position in their favor, they can defeat him, and follow his flying columns into Washington, they will have accomplished a task which, unfulfilled, must consign them to insupportable infamy among the entire Southern people.

Penalty of Disloyalty.

After the rebellion had been thoroughly matured, its execution for a long time hung upon the action of the Border States. Their decision, from their position, power and political influence, was regarded by the South, if favorable to it, as decisive of its success; by the North as giving such strength to the rebellion as to involve a war on a vast scale for its subjugation. It was for those States to say whether harmony should be restored to the nation, perhaps without firing a gun, or whether the country should be deluged in blood. The South sought to carry them with it, to precipitate the crisis; the North to retain them, to avoid it. To this end the Government made sacrifices compatible neither with its dignity nor strength. It was willing to try every expedient before resorting to arms. We all know the process and the result. Every Border State, although several professed to maintain their allegiance, either secretly sided with the rebellion, or took a position almost equally calculated to strengthen it. All denied the right to coerce the rebels. Virginia and Kentucky refused to allow their territory to be crossed to execute the laws in the seceding States; the former out of sympathy with the rebellion, the latter from a want of sympathy with the Government, and for the purpose, undoubtedly, of gaining time to see which would turn out the stronger party.

But whatever ground was taken, whether of neutrality or sympathy with the South, it was inevitable that the Border States would become the seat of and have to bear the brunt of the war. In the former case, the rebels would seek to sustain their newly-acquired allies by all the forces they could command, with the additional object of constituting their territories the barrier against the North. Hostilities upon their soil was the almost instant result. Within them, both of the combatants have, for months, been marshaling their hosts and contending for the mastery. In these States there are probably 500,000 men under arms—one-half rebels—who make war sustain war, and who devastate wherever they go, robbing alike both friend and foe. Self-preservation compels them to this. Without adequate means of any kind, they are forced to make the country in which they camp support them. Wide-spread destruction everywhere marks their path. They seized and held a portion of Maryland just long enough to destroy the magnificent work of that State, and upon which the commerce of Baltimore depends—the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—although the managers of that road were in the closest sympathy and undoubtedly in covert alliance with them. It was destroyed because it could not be held. In Missouri, a similar rage for destruction is denoted against any public work, while the means of the greater portion of its people are being literally devoured by the swarms of lawless villains that are roaming over the State.

Kentucky was spared, but an alleged military necessity led to simultaneous inroads of rebels at a half-dozen different points. Almost up to that moment she had been practicing her doctrine of "Border State neutrality," making no adequate preparation to resist invasion. In her present distress she extends her hands most piteously to the National authorities for aid, which unless immediately afforded, she falls a helpless victim. In the meantime, till help comes from abroad, the rebels, like clouds of locusts, are spreading themselves over her territory, devouring everything in their way, and destroying whatever can conduce to the welfare of the State, particularly its public works, for fear that these may supply the means for transportation for Northern troops. The position of the State is most critical. It is in danger of almost total destruction. The rebels are striking for the large towns, as store-houses of supplies which they greatly need, and will make desperate efforts to capture Louisville and Lexington, to gain means for carrying on the war. We can hardly believe such a result to be possible with the aid that will be speedily furnished by Indiana and Ohio, but enough has already taken place to give a terrible blow to the prosperity of the State. Before the rebels can be driven from it, they will have robbed it of, and destroyed untold millions, soiled its fair name and left behind the most rancorous of all remembrances—those growing out of a border warfare. Henceforth, Kentucky and Tennessee are sworn enemies. A border feud will be the chronic relation of their respective populations, driving away all industries requiring capital and internal order, and such of their population who do not choose to defend their rights with rifle always in hand.

Such in Kentucky is the legitimate fruit of "Border State neutrality." Under this delusion, and an overweening confidence in herself, she neglected all means of defence, while the National Government measurably left her to herself. The moment the rebels saw an occasion for moving, not the least respect is paid to her position or protestations. Had she maintained her loyalty either in spirit or letter, not an inch of her territory would have been invaded. She would have had a guard of National troops extending from the mountains to the Mississippi, and not a hair of her head would have been touched. Upon the soil of no loyal State has the foot of a rebel soldier trod. But the disloyal and neutral ones share alike a common punishment. They are responsible for the suffering the country is undergoing, and the penalty must be expiated upon their heads. This punishment for treachery or indifference to political honor or obligations is one of the most useful lessons of the hour. For great offences it should be so signal as forever to deter from their repetition. It is a punishment inseparable from the offence. The United States forces are moving, as they should, most vigorously for the restoration of order and peace in each invaded State, but in no one of these can peace be restored but through the terrible ordeal of battle, and through a contest that in some of them may be so prolonged as to leave little to save but the soil from the hands of the rebels.

The Navigation of the Ohio Threatened.

The rebel States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee, according to the official reports of their departments, have put in the field 140,000 men. Of these troops there are about 59,000 in Virginia, mostly in Gen. Beauregard's Army. This is a low estimate if he commands near 200,000 men, for it would require that he should have 141,000 drawn from the States of Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Virginia and Maryland—a number they can hardly yield.

But allowing for Virginia 59,000 men, drawn from the States of the Lower Mississippi Valley, it will leave 81,000 troops in the field for home defence of these rebel States, and to operate upon Missouri and Kentucky, which the Confederates are striving to sever from the Union. Let us take off 20,000 for home service—for coast guard and garrison duty—and we have 61,000 rebel troops left for offensive operations against Missouri and Kentucky. A very large portion of this force was recently in Missouri, under Pillow and Hardee. But these men have all been transferred to Kentucky, leaving in Missouri only the regiments that accompany Ben McCulloch. It is not known how many he has, nor indeed is it known where he is at present; but it is, we think, an entirely reasonable calculation, that the Confederates have, either upon Kentucky soil, or ready to be precipitated upon Kentucky, fifty thousand troops, in the main well drilled, equipped with artillery, and altogether formidable in the field. But as the collision in Kentucky becomes more sharp and absorbing, all possible reinforcements will be thrown forward by the Confederates. They will know that their homes must be protected on the Kentucky line, or not at all; and so every fighting man that can be spared from Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and elsewhere, will be pushed forward to Kentucky, to prevent the invasion of their own homes. The Confederate Army to be met and opposed in Kentucky will amount, therefore, in a very short time, to not less than 80,000 men. It may, in an emergency, be run up easily to 100,000 men. And such an army, in the hands of Gen. A. S. Johnston, will be a powerful and dangerous adversary, requiring the best strength and the ablest Generals of the Government to oppose it successfully. If the invasion of Kentucky is not met with all promptness, and with all the power of the Government, no earthly power can prevent the victorious march of Gen. Johnston into the Ohio Valley, and the wintering of his grand army in the cities of Louisville and Cincinnati.

Kentucky will be a giant in the fight; but Kentucky is not armed. Gen. Anderson is a hero, and will "die the death" in the field if need be. But Gen. Anderson's health is exceedingly infirm, and many think him fatally impaired in vigor by his sufferings in Sumter. Under these circumstances it is incumbent on the Administration to look vigilantly into the movements of the enemy in Kentucky. What impends there is not a duel between loyal Kentucky and rebel Tennessee. It is a battle of the Titans—the fiercest fighting men of the Confederate States,—in full force, under their very ablest General, (Beauregard to the contrary, notwithstanding,) against the most gallant and resolute race of men that the Union can boast of—the yeomanry of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and Ohio. But the rebel forces are in the field, armed, drilled and in motion. The Unionists are not. They are just rallying, without arms, without discipline, and without a leader. They need the instant care and powerful aid of the Government. They must have it, or the Ohio River will be as effectually commanded by the rebels as the Lower Mississippi is—and that before Christmas; and the provisions now carefully stored in the granaries of the Ohio Valley will go to feed traitors.

More Self-Slaughter Among the National Soldiers.—In advancing to occupy the grounds vacated by the retiring rebels, the National troops have repeated the calamitous mistake of firing into their own ranks. Two regiments approaching from different directions, each mistook the other for the enemy, and began so effectively the work of destruction, that a dozen lives lost and a score of wounded, were the result of the encounter. It is absurd to repeat the commonplace excuses for these mistakes. They certainly have occurred in all wars where men of the same nation have come in collision, but that very fact should dictate such precautions on the part of our troops as to prevent the possibility of the blunder recurring. The display at the head of each regiment of the National standard, [illegible] the wearing of a distinguishable badge, or the general employment of scouts and videttes, and at night the exchange of preconcerted signal lights, are all available safeguards against such errors, neglect of which shows how little our six months of military practice has [illegible] of historical and recent experience. It is to be hoped no further advance will be made, until this subject has had careful attention. That men who have offered their lives for their country should lose them in this inglorious fashion, is adding a new and gratuitous horror to war.

Congressman May's Visit to Richmond.

It will be remembered that Hon. Henry May, Union Congressman elect from the City of Baltimore, made a sudden and very mysterious visit to Richmond, just about the time of the recent meeting of Congress. Mr. May obtained passes through the Union lines at Washington, both from President Lincoln and Lieut.-Gen. Scott.

The fact of this visit occasioned much gossip and no little excitement, somewhat bordering on indignation, at the time. May was very widely suspected of infidelity to the Union cause—the Richmond papers reported him as having, while in that city, expressed an ardent sympathy with the seceded States, and to have declared publicly his opinion that the National Government never would be able to subdue them.

These reports coming from Richmond, added to the previously existing suspicions of May's treasonable inclinations, made it an embarassing fact to President Lincoln that he had lent his countenance to May's visit to Richmond. Charges were openly made in Congress that the Administration was in secret communication with the rebels, and that the Union was about to be betrayed by those in whose hands its keeping had been placed. A Committee of Inquiry was appointed to examine into Mr. May's attitude towards the Government, and it looked at one time as if he might be refused his seat in Congress, because of his complicity with traitors.

The matter was finally "hushed up"—how, we hardly remember. Mr. May took his seat—made as loyal a Congressman as Breckinridge or Burnett did—and the complaints against the President and Gen. Scott for allowing him to go to Richmond were forgotten. But the truth is out at last, and the result proves, as it always proves, that "where there is much smoke there is some fire." Hon. John A. Logan, of Illinois, a thorough Democrat and rather extreme Pro-Slavery politician, was, and is a member of Congress, and an earnest compromise and peace man. He is now a war man, and Colonel of a regiment of Illinois volunteers, just enlisted by his exertions. And in his appeals and speeches among the people he has exposed the origin and purpose of Henry May's visit to Richmond. He is reported in an Illinois paper as follows:

> "Logan declares that he and other compromising men in Congress *met in secret conclave*, and determined to make a last effort. *They sent May to Richmond to ascertain if the Confederates would entertain, accept or offer any compromise.* No compromise could be agreed upon, they utterly refusing, *even though a blank sheet of paper be given them to write their own terms.* Logan declares *their intention is to fight*, and calls upon all Democrats to rally around the old flag, and thwart them in their diabolical efforts to destroy the Government."

Substantially, the popular suspicion is confirmed. May went to Richmond at the instigation of politicians and by permission of the President, bearing the olive branch in his hand, at a time when the rebels were setting down before Washington to take it. He returned with a rejection and defiance. The rebels meant to fight and destroy the Government. And yet, with this answer in their possession, such men as Breckinridge, Burnett, Vallandigham, May & Co. continued their perjured service in Congress, screening by their votes and defending in their speeches the traitors that had thus freshly and solemnly, and within their direct knowledge, pledged themselves to the destruction of the Union, without heed to interventions or compromises.

Southern Trade and Northern Failures.

> "We have received from the North a list of the failures in New-York and Boston, and the name of the Yankee dealers who have 'stopped' or 'suspended' is legion. Failure of Southern remittances is the reason universally assigned. When bankruptcy shall become, as it has already almost, general among Northern merchants and manufacturers, they will learn the value of Southern trade, and become as clamorous for peace as they now are for war."—*Montgomery (Ala.) Mail.*

The North is learning more than the "value of Southern trade"—the hard lesson they are studying teaches also a just appreciation of Southern commercial honor. Southern traders, with a foreknowledge of the rebellion, used their credit at the North to its utmost limit, and when the day of payment came, they hid themselves behind their own treason, as a cover for their foregone swindle. While they were organizing their conspiracies for the overthrow of the Government, they were contriving a stupendous fraud upon the Northern merchants, and that so many of the latter have been compelled to "stop," is but the *finale* of premeditated Southern knavery. Thus official and private villainy combined in a system of robbery, that was at once to bankrupt the Government and plunder the private fortunes of Northern citizens. Floyd stole his millions of the public securities, but the Southern traders stole hundreds of millions from Northern creditors. Floyd, however, had the grace to pretend, at least, unselfishness in his official rascalities, and that he plundered for the benefit of a public and national object; while the Southern traders were villains on private account. The one robbed the National Treasury to replenish the Confederate strong box—the other robbed Northern merchants and manufacturers to replenish their own. This "Southern trade," even before the treason of Southern traders was made an excuse for the non-payment of their honest debts, or rebel courts stood in the way of collections, was a dangerous business with Northern merchants. If the margin of profits was large, so too was the margin of losses. The Northern dealer who paid for his goods, was taxed through enhanced prices of what he purchased, to make up for Southern delinquencies. This is one of the revelations of these times, and its effect will be visited upon the South, when the rebellion shall have been subdued, in the extinguishment of credit, and the abolishing of a system which made the North and West [illegible] for Southern Integrity, as well as [illegible] ability to pay.

The Place of Cotton in Our European Trade.

It has been so often asserted that the commercial relations between Europe and America were dependent for adjustment upon the cotton crop, that it has come to be generally received as a practical fact. Never was a greater fallacy entertained by intelligent commercial men. It is entirely true that millions of cotton bales have heretofore found their way to England and France, amounting in value to many millions of dollars annually, and it is equally true that many millions in value of merchandise have been imported from those countries. But the South consumed of European productions an amount equal to the cotton exported, while the North was dependent upon other resources to meet whatever of indebtedness might accrue against it in Europe.

The cotton crop has been paid for generally some six months in advance of its exportation, to meet the necessities or the improvidence of the Southern planter. We have now had half a year of blockade, and little or no cotton has been exported during that period, and no advance has been made upon the incoming crop. Moreover, the Southern planters and traders have paid nothing of their last year's indebtedness to Northern merchants. And yet the balance of trade with Europe has been all the time in our favor, and the current of gold been constantly towards us. Instead of being drained of the precious metals, the flow has been continually in our favor. There are many millions of gold in the country beyond what there were last Fall or last Spring, and the amount is constantly increasing. Here is a phenomenon to be accounted for by those political economists who insist that cotton is the great power which produces commercial equilibrium between the United States and Europe—a fact, by the way, worth a bushel of theories. If it is said that in the confusion of the times, importations have fallen off largely, we answer that they have simply fallen off to the extent of Southern consumption in ordinary times; and in this fact is to be found the demonstration that the rebel States paid for their imported goods in cotton, and no more. That cotton, by indirection, met simply the debts of the South, adding little or nothing beyond that to the amount of exchanges between the great American marts and Europe. If it is said that a stringent economy has diminished importations largely, we answer that this is by no means true to the extent claimed, and that the reductions from this source fall short of the excess of specie received from abroad since the occurrence of our present complications. It will thus be seen that the South, by the production of cotton, has simply been able to pay its own way, adding little or nothing to the general exchanges of the country. The true solution of the question of exchanges, and the balances of trade, is to be found in the excess of production of breadstuffs, and the various articles which go to make up the food of the millions in the Northern and Western States, and the necessities of Europe for their purchase. The best grain-growing localities in the world are to be found in the Northern States, and the vast and fertile regions of the mighty West. Cereals can be grown cheaper there than in any other country in the world, and the facilities for, and cheapness of transportation to the great centres of commerce, exceed those of any other region. England and France rarely have produced, and hereafter will not produce, within hundreds of millions of the food which their necessities for home consumption will require—England especially, heretofore our chief creditor, will always be short. It is a manufacturing and commercial country—land is too costly and agricultural labor and pursuits too expensive, to admit of competition with the multitudinous acres and the exhaustless alluvial soils that reach away to the very base of the Rocky Mountains. To the productions of these acres and the economy of their cultivation, England and France will hereafter look to supply their home deficiences in the article of food. Exportations of agricultural products will of course vary in different years. Abundant harvests in Europe may diminish present demand, and a short crop in this country lessen the supply. But such is the vast area of production, that no disaster of the seasons will be likely to overspread it all, and failure of European crops in one year will make up for the superabundance of another. A brief study of the history of the trade, and of the statistics of the business of the last ten years, will show that the European demand for our agricultural products will always be sufficient to equalize the exchanges and preserve the commercial equilibrium between the United States and foreign nations.

Until the occurrence of the present war the American people, while they comprehended their growth and prosperity as a nation,—while they were proud of their progress in the past, and confident of greater progress in the future,—yet they did not pause in their haste to inquire into the true sources of their progress, nor upon what their confidence was based—prophecies of coming ruin startled them from their security, and they sat down to examine into their true position. From that examination they have risen with fresh hopes and renewed faith. This war may occasion confusion and disaster for the time, but the future is full of promise. They have demonstrated that with whatever calamity the treason of the South may involve the guilty, the National resources are ample for all emergencies—ample for war, abundant in peace—even should the revolted States with all their boasted cotton bales disappear forever from the markets of the world.

THE CAPTURE AND BURNING OF THE PRIVATEER JUDAH.—The capture and burning of the rebel privateer *Judah*, and the spiking of the columbiad, under the very guns of the Pensacola Navy-yard, by an expedition from the United States ship *Colorado*, is one of the most brilliant exploits of the war. A graphic account of the affair will be found in the letter of our correspondent, which we publish in another column. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the officers and men to whose gallantry the success of the enterprise is owing. The achievements of which the nation has thus far occasion to be proud are principally those of the Navy. What that has undertaken to do has been done with an energy worthy of all praise, and this shows the immense importance of that branch of the public service. It is attacking the enemy in his most vulnerable points, carrying the war to his own doors, and striking where blows are most damaging. There is scarcely a city on the Southern coast that may not be captured by a properly organized naval expedition, carrying with it such land forces as can be spared from the Northern armies; and it is especially important that Pensacola should be captured in time to supply a harbor of refuge for our shipping, which otherwise must fare badly in the storms of Fall and Winter.

The Greasy Mechanic in a New Light.

The people of the Southern States are now receiving a lesson, which, if they lay seriously to heart, cannot fail to be of very great benefit to them. The blockade, which the National Government has established over their coasts, by cutting them off from their usual supplies of the products of the useful arts, must bring keenly home to that proud and indocile race the value of those industries which have been so long despised. When clothes, boots, blankets, hats, ordnance, wagons, cars, boats, leather, soap, paper, medicines, are articles of such prime necessity, it is probable that the folly of sneering at mechanical skill will quickly become unfashionable. A barefooted F. F. V. or a sansculottic "cavalier" is in a poor plight to sneeze at your spinner of Lowell, or snub your shoemaker of Lynn. Indeed, we are not left without signs that a great change of temper in this regard is even now being brought about among the Southerners. The "greasy mechanic" is assuming a new aspect in their eyes, and they are sighing for what they have slighted, craving what they have so long contemned. Here is a noteworthy symptom from the Richmond *Examiner*:

> "Starch, soap, ink, paper, leather, cotton goods, yarn, and a hundred other commodities, scarce, 'used up,' or outrageously dear, in a country of 'abundant resources'—among a people who 'want nothing from abroad,' and who intend 'in future to depend upon themselves!' We are often hearing the remark, 'if the blockade outlasts three years, we shall be one of the greatest nations in the world;' and yet again, 'the war may last three years, and while it lasts we are engaged in meeting its demands,' is pleaded by many as an excuse for slowness. But are we to wait until the war is over before we begin to supply the demands of such attainable articles as cotton goods, soap, starch and yarn? *The truth is, we must become a more practical people* before the above results are reached. We must pocket our pride, and if we cannot be lawyers and professors, give our attention to those occupations that *will* pay, and not leave to successful though less aspiring Yankees to creep in and establish themselves in this or that craft, and pocket our money because we are too genteel to supply our own needs.
>
> We, as a people, have been blessed with plenty, and our land is teeming with wealth; as yet we have not learned to economize. Our children have been reared in habits of wastefulness and extravagance. Our very servants despise saving, and have no notion of collecting scraps. Rags, sheets of paper, bits of twine, pens, pins, needles, bottles, are daily swept away, burned up, or cast on to rubbish heaps, which they are too lazy to pick up, even to 'sell for cash,' and which, in such times as these, ought never to be on the floor at all. * * * * *
>
> And you, our gentlemanly Micawber cousins, rouse your inventive faculties, and dip into your encyclopedias for practical knowledge. 'Necessity is the parent of invention;' and how can you display your patriotism to better purpose, if not fighting, than by contriving, suggesting and assisting to establish and improve the many manufactories which have been already, and must be still further, set on foot to meet the demands of the nation, who need neither watch the raising of the blockade, nor wait till the war is over, before they begin to become a 'great and independent people.'"

It would be gratifying could we regard this sudden respect for the practical arts as other than one of the numberless vague aspirations that seize the Southern fancy, only to be succeeded by the invocation of some new spirit from the vasty deep, which never comes. The very lament made by the *Examiner*, to-day, was made by patriotic men a hundred and fifty years ago. BEVERLEY, a Virginian, who published in 1705, reproachfully complains of the sad defection of his countrymen:

> "They have their clothing, of all sorts, from England, as linen, woolen and silk, hats and leather. Nay, they are such abominable ill husbands, that though their country be overrun with wood, yet they have all their wooden ware from England; their cabinets, chairs, tables, stools, chests, boxes, cart-wheels and all other things, even so much as their bowls and birchen brooms, to the eternal reproach of their laziness."

Indeed, the history of the attempts made during the first hundred years to introduce the manufacturing arts into the Southern Colonies, is little more than a record of unsuccessful enterprise. And this, too, notwithstanding all the efforts of the proprietaries, who exerted themselves to domesticate the useful arts in their dominions, as the following list of tradesmen, sent to Virginia in the early part of the seventeenth century, will show: "Husbandmen, brewers, bakers, sawyers, carpenters, joiners, shiprights, ploughwrights, millwrights, smiths of all sorts, coopers of all sorts, weavers, tanners, potters, fowlers, netmakers, shoemakers, ropemakers, tilemakers, brickmakers, dressers of hemp and flax, leather-dressers, men skillful in vines, men for iron-works, men skillful in mines." Of the character of these says the old chronicle: "The men lately sent have been, most of them, choice men, born and bred up to labor and industry." Nor was South Carolina less highly favored, for that colony early received a large influx of exiled Huguenots—the most skilled artisans of their times. The "cavaliers," it is true, prosecuted and maltreated them, and the majority of them were at length compelled to flee to the Northern Colonies, though with characteristic inconsistency, it is a favorite boast of South Carolinians that they are descended from those very Huguenots! What was the cause of the utter absence of industrial life in the Southern Colonies, at a time when there was such intense activity in those of New-England? Curiously enough, an old Virginian chronicler, who wrote at the beginning of the last century, answers this question. "Manufactures," he writes, "are always neglected when tobacco bears anything of a price!" This was the beginning of that abnormal tendency given to the Southern energies, which, strengthened by the culture of the other staples—rice, sugar, cotton—has done its work on Southern society, and left them a people the most helplessly dependent, while boasting themselves the most independent, in the world.

Little do those Southern men—who, galled by the blockade, begin to realize their utter weakness, and cry out for a remedy in home industry—little do they realize how deep down they would need to go for a remedy. It would need a social revolution greater even than the political one they have precipitated. It would need that they learn, as in other countries, that industry must be held *honorable*; it would need that they learn that there are other respectable positions in life than a plantation magnate or an office-holder. The South, in fact, is in the dilemma of either remaining in industrial bondage or of remoulding the whole social organism. For, as in mathematics there are formulæ which exclude each other, so there are, in the life of a nation, conditions which are wholly incompatible. And among them are a society constituted like that of the South and the development of creative industry.

But, while we cannot set very much by the material results of this newly-awakened respect for the practical arts, the moral results can hardly be overrated. The loyal States conduct the war on the theory of the ultimate reconciliation of the two sections. If, meanwhile, experience drives deep into the consciousness of that people, as experience only can, the true value of their staples to the needs of humanity, that certainly will be a very great gain. They will then recognize all the absurdity of the social as of the political teachings of those visionary theorists who had made them believe they held that wherewith they could bully the world. The Pagan worship of material elements will be at an end, and the Southern people will, for the first time, gain a just knowledge of the true relations which Southern products bear to the complex scheme of general civilization.

Amusements.

The Theatres are in the enjoyment of a full flood of success. Even on the stormy nights of last week they were well attended. At the Winter Garden, the burlesque of "Cinderella" has remained the principal attraction. This is owing, in a great measure, to the admirable way in which it has been placed upon the stage. The tableaux are very fine, especially the final one, which is one of the prettiest fancies we have ever seen. In the literary part of the work a great many curtailments have been made, the effect of which is to afford Mrs. JOHN WOOD a better opportunity for the display of her comic powers. There will be a new comedietta produced to-night, called the "Actress by Daylight," in which the lady will also appear. The title suggests abundance of fun. The management has engaged two celebrated dancers who will make their *débûts* to-night. Señora ISABELLA CUBAS and Señor JUAN XIMINES, come to us with the best of reputations. Quite recently in London they created a great success.

At Miss LAURA KEENE's theatre the new burletta, the "Seven Sons," is, of course, the attraction. Criticism has dealt harshly with the literary portion of the piece, and private opinion does not seem to be better influenced. Every one concedes the superior excellence of the stage arrangements and the beauty of the scenery, but these merits are seriously jeopardized by the utter worthlessness of the dialogue. It is to be hoped that Miss KEENE will cause another piece to be written, so that her beautiful scenery may be wedded to dialogue not absolutely offensive to good taste. The attendance last week was very good, but towards the close there was a slight falling off, owing probably to the unsettled state of the weather.

Mr. WALLACK's new comedy draws enormously; perhaps it would be fairer to say that Mr. WALLACK's new theatre draws enormously. Long before the City was enlightened on the subject of Mr. TOM TAYLOR's play, every seat in the Thirteenth-street house had been secured for the past and present weeks. It was the house quite as much as the play that people wanted to see. Concerning the latter, we have very little to add to our previous notice. Although a pleasantly written production, it is not one which will keep the stage for a long time. It is deficient in stamina, and lacks especially all those broad humanities which excite our sympathies in productions of a high class. The most that can be said for the "New President" is that it affords an opportunity to a number of excellent artists to appear in charming dresses, and act with great elegance of style. In inferior hands we are quite certain the work would have proved a failure. As it is, we shall not be surprised if it keeps the stage for a couple of weeks.

HERRMANN's performances at the Academy of Music preserve their interest, and are unquestionably the best attended things of the kind that have ever been given in this City. His second programme called the "Comic," introduced on Friday evening, contains some of the best tricks of his *repertoire*. There will be a short opera season at the Academy of Music commencing on the 17th of October.

NIXON's Royal Circus still continues to attract eager crowds. To-night is set apart for the benefit of Mr. EATON STONE, one of the most daring and original of American equestrians. To-morrow night Mr. NIXON has generously devoted his establishment to a benefit for Mrs. GALE, the bereaved mother of the four poor girls who met with so melancholy a death in Philadelphia. We trust sincerely that there will be a full attendance.

At Barnum's Museum we are promised a dramatic version of DICKENS' new story, "Great Expectations," at an early day. It has been produced in another city with success, and will doubtless win favor here. To-night there will be performances in the theatre. Mr. BARNUM announces that this is positively the last week of the hippopotamus, the "rare and colossal animal" taking his departure for parts unknown on Saturday next. So curious a specimen of natural history merits the attention of the public. Those who have not seen the hippopotamus should decidedly do so.

A Cabinet of Curiosities—principally anatomical—has just been opened in Broadway at No. 563.

Our Soldiers Imprisoned at Castle Pinckney.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Again our wounded prisoners have been subjected to a painful and weary journey from Richmond to Castle Pinckney, and again the question is raised in the hearts of those nearly interested in their fate, Will there be an exchange of prisoners? If so, why delay, when every day and every hour is dragging heavily—taking strength and vital energy, and leaving exhaustion and death to follow as the result of long confinement and meagre fare. Our daily papers already begin to tell the sad tale.

When we read of the cruelties practiced upon our wounded men by the rebels at Bull Run, we shuddered that such barbarism should darken the page of history. But, if true, horrible as it was, the pang was short. A soldier died like a hero, with his martial cloak around him, with a comrade, perhaps, to carry back his dying words, and the blue canopy of Heaven above opening its wide arms to receive him. But, alas! for our poor prisoners—death comes less graciously to them. It seeks them in the form of insinuating disease, and finds them with hunger gnawing at their vitals, in close, crowded rooms, whose poisoned atmosphere is slowly sapping away their strength hour by hour, until they sink away, unseen, unknowing and unknown.

This is no highly colored picture, but *absolute fact*, as told by an occasional letter from an officer in Richmond. Our officers are all confined in one room, and our wounded languishing in hospitals with miserable fare, which, in neither quantity or quality, affords the nourishment they absolutely require.

Has the Administration so fully resolved upon its policy, in regard to prisoners, as that they are to permit them to remain for slow disease to destroy, lest an exchange would be to recognise the war as other than a rebellion? That it is a rebellion of most gigantic proportions, all will acknowledge; but allowing that, what precedent is there in civilized warfare for non-exchange of prisoners? Our forefathers rebelled against England, and yet the history of the Revolution records various instances of the exchange of prisoners. The following tariff was arranged in 1779: A sergeant was reckoned equal to two privates; first lieutenant to six; captain, 16; major, 28; lieutenant-colonel, 72; colonel, 200; major-general, 372; lieutenant-general, 1,044; adjutant and quartermaster, 6; surgeons, 6; surgeons of hospitals, 16; deputies and assistants, 6; and all others of the staff, according to the rank they held in the line. If, then, such a tariff was made and acted upon, why do we now, who, as a nation, pride ourselves on our civilization, permit our prisoners to suffer and die without a word of remonstrance?

This is no common war. We have no common warriors. Our privates are not hirelings, but in many instances cultivated men, who have left homes of luxury for a soldier's fare and fate, and, alas! many of them to pine under Southern suns, so cut off from home and friends, that life itself departs unheralded. In some instances a wife has been left with little children, entirely dependant upon the charity of friends, without the least assistance from Government, and these the families of officers high in rank. Is it right that they should receive nothing from a Government whose *peculiar policy* prevents the prisoner from supporting them? It cannot be that this policy is fully resolved upon. It will not be if the "powers that be" will but listen to the cries and prayers which go up momentarily from the hospitals and prisons of Richmond, and are reëchoed all over the land in the heart of every lover of

NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1861. HUMANITY.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE ON BOARD THE OCEAN MONARCH.—About 3 o'clock, yesterday, the ship *Ocean Monarch*, lying at Pier No. 40 East River, and now loading grain for Liverpool, was discovered to be on fire. It originated in the lower hold in a corn bin, but was extinguished with trifling damage to the vessel, but to the cargo the damage by water was considerable. Mr. SHERMANN, first officer of this vessel, deserves great credit for his promptness in discovering the place it originated, for a few minutes longer would probably have caused the destruction of the noble vessel and cargo, involving great loss to the Insurance Companies.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—Coroner JACKMAN yesterday held an inquest upon the body of PETER NATSIAKS, a German, 22 years of age, who fell through the hatchway of the building corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-second-street, from the fourth floor to the ground, and was killed. The deceased was employed in the premises, which are occupied as a pistol factory, and the accident occurred at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, when, in attempting to go down stairs, he walked across the hatchway instead of going through the door.

SHOCKING CASUALTY AT THE CENTRAL PARK.—MICHAEL SULLIVAN, a laborer, employed on the transfer road running across the Central Park at Ninety-sixth-street, had one of his legs cut off on Saturday afternoon, by a large stone, which fell from an embankment above where he was at work. The police quickly obtained a conveyance, and were taking the unfortunate man to Bellevue Hospital, when he died. Coroner JACKMAN will hold an inquest upon the body.

FATAL ACCIDENT WITH CAMPHENE.—MARY FLYNN, a married woman, living at the corner of Sixty-ninth-street and Third-avenue, was fatally burned on Friday morning last, while attempting to light her fire with camphene. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where she languished until yesterday and expired. She was 24 years of age, and a native of this City. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest in the case.

Episcopal Society Anniversaries.

MEETING AT ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—STATISTICAL REPORTS.

The anniversary celebration of the "New-York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society," "Protestant Episcopal Tract Society," "The Missionary Committee of the Diocese of New-York," and "The Committee on the Education Fund," was held in St. Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-st., last evening. A large audience was in attendance. The chancel was occupied by Rev. Drs. MORGAN, PRICE, HUDSON, RICHARDSON and MANSFIELD, who jointly conducted the services. Previous to the sermon, Dr. PRICE, of St. Stephen's Church, read the following abstract of the statistical reports of the various Societies:

MISSIONARY COMMITTEE OF THE DIOCESE—There are 60 missionaries in the service. The deficiency in the fund amounts to $1,000. The stipends of missionaries for six months' service, now due, amount to $4,000.

EDUCATION FUND FOR THE MINISTRY OF THE CHURCH—There are in the Theological Seminary, 38 candidates; in the colleges, 20 candidates; in the schools, 13 candidates; in all there are 71 candidates; at an expense of $11,000 to the treasury of the Society.

BIBLE AND COMMON PRAYER BOOK SOCIETY—The collections from city churches amount to $473 60; collections from country churches, $863 72; interest on investments, $540 93; cash sales, $2,097 73; subscriptions, $345; donations, $275 12; total receipts, $4,596 16; balance overdrawn last year, $941 09; payments this year, $4,911 97; total, $6,853 06; entire balance overdrawn, $1,256 90; permanent fund, $2,447 69; distribution of Bibles, 920; Testaments, 1,001; Prayer Books, 11,843; sales of Bibles, 223; Testaments, 192; Prayer Books, 5,435; Psalms and Hymns, 387.

EPISCOPAL TRACT SOCIETY—Report to Oct. 1, 1861: Balance in Treasury, $271; collections from City churches, $331 46; country churches, $128 09; rents and interest, $74 46; sales, $874 46; subscriptions, $129 50; total donations, $58 80; total receipts, $1,867 37; payments during the year, $1,734 38; permanent fund balance, $231 89. There were disbursed last year 816,575 pages of tracts; sales, 398,820; almanacs, 18,000.

After the singing from the 16th Psalms, Rev. Dr. MORGAN preached the sermon from Nehemiah, ix., 3. A liberal collection was subsequently taken in aid of the funds of the Protestant Episcopal Tract Society.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FUNERAL OF A VOLUNTEER OFFICER.—The funeral of Capt. JAMES MCQUEEN, of the Fifteenth Regiment New-York Volunteers, took place yesterday from the City Hall, and was attended by members of the Board of Aldermen, military, firemen, and a large number of citizens. The City Hall bell was tolled as the procession moved towards the grave, and the flags on the City Hall and other places were lowered at half-mast. The Hon. FRANCIS B. SPINOLA acted as Chief Marshal. The following are the resolutions adopted by the Common Council, at the last meeting:

Resolved, That the Common Council has heard, with feelings of deep regret, of the death of Capt. JAMES MCQUEEN, of Company B, Fifteenth Regiment N. Y. S. V., who was killed at the seat of war in Virginia, in discharge of his duty.

Resolved, That we bow in submission to the terrible decree by which our country has lost a brave officer, Brooklyn an honorable citizen, and the aged parents of deceased their only main stay.

Resolved, That we mingle our grief with the sorrow-stricken father and mother, and hereby tender to them, in this their hour of trial, our heartfelt sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to take into consideration the appropriateness of offering to the aged parents of the deceased such testimonials, in the name of the city, as may to some extent manifest their appreciation of the virtue and services of the gallant dead.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILROAD.—The late storm has been especially severe on the western division of the Erie Railroad, (from Hornellsville to Dunkirk,) some six or eight bridges on this portion of the road having been rendered impassable by the swollen streams. Several culverts and water-ways have also been carried away, and at quite a number of points the track is entirely washed away, in some places to the extent of a thousand feet. The night-express train coming east from Dunkirk on Saturday evening was thrown through a culvert, one mile west of Scio—the engine turning completely around and over, followed by the tender, baggage car and one passenger car. HARVEY MILLER, the engineer, OSCAR BEASEY, fireman, and JASPER WEAVER, machinist, were instantly killed. JOHN CAMPBELL, brakeman, had his leg broken, and received cuts about the head. One passenger, named H. A. WALTON, of Columbia, Penn., had his leg broken; and another, named CORNELL, sergeant of Twenty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers, was slightly wounded. Conductor Goss was slightly injured about the head, and one or two other passengers received trifling hurts.

This portion of the road will be impassable for six or seven days, the freight and passengers in the meantime taking the route to Buffalo, *via* Hornellsville.

CONSUMPTION.—Dr. O. TOOLE, of New-York, gives his attention solely to the cure of Consumption and diseases of the Throat. He has been eminently successful in the treatment of these complaints. Numerous patients attest to the skill of his practice. His residence is in Third-avenue, near Thirteenth-street, New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

KNIGHT—WATROUS.—In Madison, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 24, in Grace Church, by Rev. Samuel Randall, Rector, E. G. KNIGHT to ANNA P., only daughter of John L. Watrous, Esq., all of Auburn, N. Y.

STANHOPE—NEILL.—In Bergen, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 22, at the residence of the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Pendleton, of the Bergen Baptist Church, Mr. GEORGE W. STANHOPE to Miss MARGARET NEILL, all of this City.

☞ California papers please copy.

DIED.

EDGERTON.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Sept. 28, LUCY GREGORY, wife of Marson Edgerton, aged 32 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 116 East 50th-st., this day, (Monday,) at 12 o'clock, without further notice.

CASE.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Sept. 29, Col. BENJAMIN CASE, formerly of Cutchogue, L. I., in the 84th year of his age, in the full hope of a blessed immortality.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his son, Andrew L. Case, from No. 397 Grand st., to-morrow afternoon, (Tuesday,) at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Cutchogue for interment, on Wednesday morning.

BROWNELL.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Sept. 28, after a short illness, J. SHERMAN BROWNELL, aged [illegible] years, [illegible] months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of [illegible] Lodge No. 11, I. O. of O. F., also the members of the Board of Police Magistrates, together with their clerks, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. [illegible] Greene-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

BENNETT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 29, BENJA BENJAMIN, son of William P. and Hannah Bennett, aged 3 years, 9 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 92 Sackett-st., South Brooklyn.

We will not forget thee, Bennie,
We will see thee yet again;
When we've crossed the deep, dark river—
Yes! oh, yes! we'll see thee then!

REDMAN.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday morning, Sept. 29, JESSE REDMAN.

Notice of funeral will be published in the evening and Tuesday morning's papers.

WINES.—In Flushing, on First Day (Sunday) morning, at 8½ o'clock, of consumption, ROBERT S. WINES, late of Elmira, aged 29 years and 2 months.

Funeral on Third Day (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Tenth month, (October) 1, at the residence of his father, John Wines, Lawrence-st., Flushing.

☞ Poughkeepsie and Elmira papers please copy.

LAWRENCE.—At Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, on Friday morning, Sept. 27, at his residence, DOMINICK LYNCH LAWRENCE, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 57 West 17th-st., on Monday, Sept. 30, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

MORRISON.—In Newark, N. J., at her residence, on Friday, Sept. 27, CAROLINE, widow of the late Mr. John Morrison, of the firm of Peddie & Morrison.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity Church, Newark, this afternoon, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock.

WIGGINS.—On Staten Island, on Sunday, Sept. 29, CHARLES RIVINGTON, eldest son of Charles R. and Anna T. Wiggins, aged 8 years, 3 months and 17 days.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, in Beach-st., Stapleton, to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 11 o'clock.

BLOOD.—In Fairmont, Westchester County, on Wednesday, Sept. 25, RALPH ANDERTON, twin son of Samuel and Emiline Blood, aged 23 days.

HARMON.—At Lake Mohegan, suddenly, on Sunday morning, Sept. 29, ISABELLA CLINTON, daughter of P. C. and L. A. Harmon, aged 2 years, 4 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place to-morrow morning, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, from St. Paul's Chapel. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 513.—SEPT. 28, 1861.
55, 26, 58, 44, 51, 25, 40, 16, 63, 13, 72, 53.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 514.—SEPT. 28, 1861.
17, 24, 73, 7, 65, 27, 2, 64, 9, 45, 68, 11, 43.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, successors of Chase & Co.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber having recently purchased the entire stock and fixtures of the FRONT-STREET COFFEE-HOUSE, takes this opportunity of tendering his grateful acknowledgments to the public for the generous patronage heretofore bestowed; and hopes to merit in the future a similar share of custom from a liberal community.

The Dining Saloon, Lunch Counter, Bar and Oyster Department are abundantly supplied with every refreshment and delicacy of the season; and the waiters are polite and constant in their attendance.

JOHN McNULTY, Proprietor,
No. 117 Front-st., between Pine and Wall sts.

ENGLISH SOLES AND ENGLISH SADDLE of mutton, with currant jelly, for dinner to-day. For sale, Soles, Mutton, Yarmouth and Kippend Bloaters, English Game, Hares, Partridges, Grouse, Stilton and Gloster Cheese, English Hams and Bacon.

T. RICHARDSON, Agent.
No. 66 Maiden-lane, corner of William-st.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.

BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen.
No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 24. 10c. } REBELLION RECORD. { PART VI. 50c.

THE FIRST VOLUME COMPLETE.
REBELLION RECORD, PART 6—50 CENTS.
Illustrated with Portraits of President
LINCOLN AND GOV. SPRAGUE,
contains a full and complete index, with title page and contents to Volume.

ALSO READY:
No. 24, (Weekly issue,) 10c., and No. 2 of the Illustrations, 30c.

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN,
NEW EDITIONS, now ready.
FIVE NUMBERS, 50c.

The publication of volume 1st of the
REBELLION RECORD,
In Cloth, $3 75; Sheep, $4; half-calf Antique, $5,
on account of the unexpected large orders received, is unavoidably delayed until the
10TH OF OCTOBER.
G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher,
No. 532 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION, TREASURY BUILDINGS, WASHINGTON, Sept. 26, 1861.—Major-Gen. McClellan has informed the Sanitary Commission that he has determined to immediately establish entirely new accommodations for the care and treatment of fifteen thousand sick and wounded men at Washington. Equally large hospital provision will be needed for the armies of the Ohio and Mississippi.

The experience of the Commission has so well acquainted it with the earnest wish of the women of the North to be allowed to work in the National cause, that it is deemed unnecessary to do more than offer to receive their contributions, and to indicate convenient arrangements for the end in view.

It is, therefore, suggested that societies be at once formed in every neighborhood where they are not already established, and that existing societies of suitable organization, as Dorcas Societies, Sewing Societies, Reading Clubs and Sociables, devote themselves for a time to this holy purpose; that energetic and respectable committees be appointed to call from house to house, and, in towns, from store, to obtain contributions in materials suitable to be made up, or money for the purchase of such materials; that collections be made in churches and schools and factories and shops, for the same purpose; that contribution boxes be placed at the post-offices, railroad offices, public houses, and other suitable places, labeled "For our Sick and Wounded;" and that all loyal women meet at such convenient time and places as may be agreed upon in each neighborhood or social circle, to work upon the materials which shall, by these means, be procured.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES MOST WANTED.

Blankets for single beds;

Quilts, of cheap material, about 7 feet long by 50 inches wide;

Knit woolen socks;

Dressing-gowns or wrappers, woolen or Canton flannel undershirts and drawers;

Long, loose bed-gowns of Canton flannel;

Small hair and feather pillows and cushions for wounded limbs;

Slippers.

Every woman in the country can, at the least, knit a pair of woollen stockings, or if not, can purchase them. In each town let there be concert on this subject, taking care that three or four sizes are provided. Fix upon a place for receiving and a date when the package shall be transmitted, and send it as soon as possible to the most convenient of the depôts of the Commission.

Delicacies for the sick can be advantageously distributed by the Commission. Jellies should be carefully prepared to avoid fermentation and most securely packed. Many articles of clothing have been injured in packages heretofore sent the Commission, by the breaking of jars and bottles. Over every vessel containing jelly strew white sugar to the depth of half an inch, and paste stout paper (not brandied) over the mouth. Jellies sent in stone bottles arrive in the best condition, and there is no difficulty in removing the contents for use. Every bottle, &c., containing jelly should be labeled.

All articles should be closely packed in wooden boxes, or in very strongly wrapped bales, and clearly directed. Arrangements for free transportation should be made, or freight paid in advance. (The express companies sometimes convey goods for this purpose at a partial reduction on the usual rates.) Packages may be directed and sent, as is most economical, from any point, to any of the addresses below. ("For the U. S. Sanitary Commission.")

Office of the Women's Central Relief Association, Cooper Union, No. 10 3d-av., New-York.

Office of the Institution for the Blind, No. 20 Bloomfield-st., Boston.

Care of Dr. J. H. Douglas, Baltimore.

Care of W. H. Massey, Cincinnati.

Care of Dr. C. D. Griswold, Wheeling, Virginia.

Care of Fred'k L. Olmsted, No. 211 F-st., Washington, D. C.

Receiving depôts will be also established in Philadelphia, Pa., and Quincy, Ill.

Acknowledgments will be made to all those who forward parcels, and a final report to the Secretary of War will be published, recording the names of all contributors, so far as they shall be known to the Commission.

HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D., President.
Prof. A. D. BACHE, LL. D.
GEORGE T. STRONG.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED.
GEO. W. CULLUM, U. S. A.
ALEX. E. SHIRAS, U. S. A.
ROB'T C. WOOD, M. D., U. S. A.
WM. H. VAN BUREN, M. D.
Prof. WOLCOTT GIBBS, M. D.
ELISHA HARRIS, M. D.
SAMUEL G. HOWE, M. D.
CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, M. D.
J. S. NEWBERRY, M. D.
HORACE BINNY, JR.
Rt. Rev. T. M. CLARK, D. D.
Commissioners under authority of the Secretary of War.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

[illegible]
[illegible]
UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.
COL. WILLIAM NORTHEDGE.

Officers' Head-quarters, [illegible] 39 Cooper Union.

This Regiment is now in camp at [illegible], Staten Island, has been duly accepted by the War Department, and is commanded by disciplined officers who have seen service. The pay will be $13 per month, and a full bounty of $100.

Any suitable person who shall recruit men for this Regiment, and report to the Colonel immediately, shall be entitled to official position in the Regiment, as follows:

For recruiting 25 able-bodied men, Captain.
For recruiting 20 able-bodied men, First Lieutenant.
For recruiting 15 able-bodied men, Second Lieutenant.
For recruiting 10 able-bodied men, Orderly Sergeant.
For recruiting 8 able-bodied men, Sergeant.
For recruiting 4 able-bodied men, Corporal.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

Two regiments of light cavalry are about being organized by the United States Government, one of which, to be called the first United States Lancers, is now in process of formation by Col. Smolinski, the head-quarters of which is the War Department, Washington, and a branch office at No. 1 Park-place, Room No. 20, New-York, in charge of Acting Adjutant F. E. McTighe. Several inducements are offered to gentlemen wishing to raise companies of 45 men each, as well as to privates ambitious of military honors, to whom promotion is guaranteed. All applications in the Northern States are to be addressed to the Acting Adjutant, who will supply free passes to officers and men to the camp of rendezvous, at Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

SEVENTY-NINTH HIGHLANDERS.

This regiment has moved to the front, and is now on the right wing of the Army. Young men who wish to have a sight at the enemy, are invited to join at the Mercer House.

CAPT. D. MORRISON.

NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS, MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, corner Elm and White sts.

COMMANDANTS OF COMPANIES, REGIMENTS and camps, are urged to have their respective commands vaccinated at once. Vaccine Virus will be supplied on requisition by the Medical Director.

Colonels of regiments are respectfully reminded that the power to appoint regimental medical officers resides in the Governor of the State.

SCOTT LIFE GUARD—THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.—Fifty young men wanted for the above Regiment, to whom will be given good pay, board, clothing, and medical attendance. Pay from [illegible] to [illegible] per month. Apply immediately, to Lieut. J. MARA, No. 348 4th-av., near 26th-st., or at No. 14 Roosevelt-st., N. Y.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 7 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1861.

WANTED—ONE HUNDRED TEAMSTERS, WHO fully understand driving and taking care of four-horse teams. Apply at this office on Tuesday, Oct. 1, to R. SAXTON, Capt. and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

"Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never, before this, wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE A. FOWLER."

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 18, 1860:

"We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm, immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,

DAVID MILLER."

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say Do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

"Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow,'—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other 'Narcotic,' by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.' If we had the power, we would make her as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race."

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 Cents per bottle.

$15,000
WORTH OF FURNITURE.
ROSEWOOD,
MAHOGANY
and WALNUT,
Manufactured during the Summer at less than one-half the usual cost,
And will be sold at 20 per cent. less than the usual prices, for cash, at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
No. 87 Bowery, No. 141 Bowery, and No. 163 Chatham-st.

FOR DINNER ON MONDAY
ENGLISH MUTTON, SOLES, SCOTCH GROUSE AND PARTRIDGE.
FOR DINNER ON TUESDAY,
JUGGED HARE, ENGLISH MUTTON AND PARTRIDGES.

FOR SALE—English Mutton and Game, Partridges, Hares, Grouse, Yarmouth Bloaters, Hams, Bacon, Stilton and Gloucester Cheese, Scotch Oatmeal, Yarmouth Bloaters, &c. Dunlap's Ale on draught.

T. RICHARDSON, Agent,
No. 66 Maiden-lane, corner William-st.

PEOPLE'S UNION REFORM CANDIDATE.
For District-Attorney,
Col. THOMAS B. VAN BUREN.

THE 11TH WARD PEOPLE'S UNION ASSOCIATION will hold its regular weekly meeting at Busam's Fortuna Hall, No. 220 Second-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 30, at 8 o'clock.

Every citizen of the Ward desirous of sustaining the Government, irrespective of party organizations, is invited to be present.

R. L. LARREMORE, President.
EDWIN STEWART, Secretary.

BRADY'S SEVENTH REGIMENT GYMNASIUM, No. 20 St. Mark's place, (8th-st.,)
OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

The regular classes for gentlemen and children in gymnastics, calisthenics, sparring, &c., will commence on the 1st of October. Ladies' classes, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and inspect the Institution, where circulars and programmes may be had.

ABNER S. BRADY, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The next term of this Institution commences WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, at No. 37 Lafayette-place. The classes will be organized at 4 o'clock P. M., of that day, when the hours for future lectures will be announced. Applications for admission to the school may be made on Tuesday, Wednesday and subsequent days, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M.

Lyon's Powder and his Pills
All the Insect tribe will kill.

ALL THE GENUINE LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER and PILLS bear the fac-simile of E. LYON. All others are counterfeits or base imitations. Beware of unprincipled imitators. Sold by [illegible] BARNES, 202 Broadway, and by all respectable dealers.

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. [illegible] West 15th-st.,
Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. WILLIAMS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 1[illegible]. [illegible] wood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. [illegible]

MRS. AND MISS [illegible] French and English Boarding [illegible] for Young Ladies, No. [illegible] West [illegible] will reopen Sept. 19. Circulars [illegible] principal bookstores, and at No. [illegible]

[illegible]IUS' PRIVATE [illegible] DAY SCHOOL,
[illegible] 15th-st.,
[illegible] MONDAY, Sept. 16.

[illegible] ROBERT PATON, [illegible] School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between [illegible]ker and Bedford sts., New York.

[illegible] EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET, [illegible] AUBERT'S School for Young Ladies reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE.
FOR LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY EDUCATION.
NEWBURGH ON THE HUDSON.

This institution will be opened on the 1st of October next. It will be under the direction of Dr. C. S. Henry, Prof. George W. Greene and Dr. E. H. Cressy, who, with a body of able professors, will form the Faculty of Instruction. Its object is to give a thoroughly liberal education, such as is given in our best colleges, and, in addition, such a course of instruction in military science and art as will prepare its graduates to become competent officers for our militia and for the service of their country. The discipline will be military, with daily drill, and with camp instruction during a portion of every year. The regular collegiate course will occupy four years; but boys of 12 to 14 years of age will be admitted to a preparatory course of one or two years, according to their capacity and attainments.

TERMS—$300 per annum for board and instruction, payably half-yearly in advance. For further information address Rev. Dr. CRESSY, Secretary of the Faculty.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., September, 1861.

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

COLLEGIATE, FRENCH AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
Washington-av., Brooklyn, north of Atlantic-av., west side,
By ISAAC F. BRAGG.
Number of students strictly limited to twenty-five.
Four boarders, not over 12 years, admitted.
Numerous references of the highest respectability in New-York and Brooklyn furnished to applicants.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

MADAME F. REICHARDS' French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 22d-st., near [illegible], will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, &c., apply as above.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON— Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., (of the Episcopal Church) Principal. A very select family school, receiving but thirty boarding pupils, offers advantages in all departments, unsurpassed by the most expensive institutions, at less than half their usual charges.

Mr. F. RONDEL, Associate Member of the Academy of Design, a native Parisian, has been secured for the classes in drawing, painting, sketching from Nature, and the French, which is spoken.

Mme. Isidora Clark and Mr. Richard Storrs Willis may be referred to respecting the musical culture of the Seminary.

Location, climate and scenery unsurpassed. Catalogues may be had at Appleton's, Randolph's, and of the Principal, by post.

M. W. LYONS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens Sept. 16. Number of pupils limited to thirty, who will be under the direct supervision and instruction of the Principal. Special attention given to preparation for college, for which full responsibility is assumed. Reference is made to the following gentlemen who have been patrons:

W. W. Phillips, D. D.,	Horace Holden,
Jared Linsly, M. D.,	Moses A. Hoppock,
Willard Parker, M. D.,	Legrand Lockwood,
John Auchincloss,	George Opdyke,
Gurdon Burchard,	Daniel S. Schanck,
William Black.	John C. Tucker.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 Fourth-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, opens its nineteenth academic year on the 9th of September. Pupils of all ages are received, and thoroughly prepared for business or college, by the assistance of twelve experienced Professors. Catalogues, of regulations, references, terms, &c., may be obtained at the Broadway book-stores, and at the Institute.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. [illegible] WEST 28th-st., Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school for boys, and young gentlemen advanced in study, affords a thorough English education, complete preparation for College or for business, careful instruction in modern languages and drawing, and military drill, at the option of parents or guardians. The next year will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Circulars at the bookstores.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 18th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French, German, English and Spanish Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopens Monday, Sept. 16.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

GLEN COVE SEMINARY.—FAMILY BOARDING and day school, $25 per term of eleven weeks, for board, English branches and music; charges only from time of entrance. Circulars at No. 41 Grove-st., or address G. W. SYMS, Glen Cove, L. I.

HOBART HALL, NO. 98 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., will be opened on MONDAY, Sept 16th. Additional advantages for boarders, at reduced rates. Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL opens Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR EIGHT small boys on a large farm near Hackensack, N J Board and tuition $23 per quarter. Pupils received any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY, DANBURY, Conn., for young ladies, will reopen TUESDAY, Oct 1. For circulars apply at HALL & SONS' Music-store, No. 543 Broadway. Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 141 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. School opens Sept. 10. $126 per annum for board. Send for circular.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT, CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861, at 1,186 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861.
GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. [illegible] West 21st-st.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, NOS. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 9. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

MISSES [illegible]'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 32 West [illegible]-st.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and French School, with Primary Department, will reopen Sept. 16, No. [illegible] West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

THE MISSES ROBB AND MRS. TUFFS' French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 13 West 24th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 18.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN. Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals. For circulars, address them, or the Agent, [illegible] WILCOX, No. 343 4th-av.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 88 West [illegible]-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible] INSTITUTE, FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., near Madison Park.
[illegible] Day School, Classical and Commercial. [illegible]—six American, five French, two German, one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, [illegible] Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.
Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 807 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. I. H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st-st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.

For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

THE SIXTEENTH YEAR OF THE COLLEGIATE and Commercial Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence Sept. 9.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS E. LENDRUM WILL REOPEN HER School on Tuesday, Sept. 10, at No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 East 25th-st., near Madison-square. The French and Spanish Languages are taught by resident governesses. Applications for circulars, &c., will receive immediate attention.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,
No. 15 EAST 31ST-ST.,
was reopened Sept. 16.

CIVIL AND MILITARY COLLEGE AT BEAVERWICK MANOR, near Albany, N. Y. This Institution will be opened on the 23d day of October, under the direction of Prof. B. FRANKLIN GREENE, Civil Engineer; Prof. JAMES HALL, New-York State Geologist; Prof. AMOS DEAN, LL. D., and other associate members of the Professorial Corps. For Circulars and other information, address
B. FRANKLIN GREENE,
Director, &c., Albany, N. Y.

TO THOSE WHOSE EDUCATIONS HAVE BEEN NEGLECTED.—A lady whose experience in teaching is considerable, whose method is easy, whose disposition is kind, and who has always given perfect satisfaction, desires a few pupils, either at her residence or that of her scholars. Her course of instruction is English, French, Italian and Drawing. She also offers her services for confidential letter writing, or would accept a situation as companion and housekeeper. Address, for one week, H. H., Brooklyn Post-office.

A CLERGYMAN AND PROFESSIONAL teacher, in a pleasant village a few hours from New-York, will receive a few boys into his family, to educate and furnish a home. Circulars and information may be obtained, or an interview had, by inquiry at the office of Weeks & De Forest, No. 58 Wall-st., or by addressing TEACHER, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL of the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., receives students Nov. 1, for a term of twenty-one weeks. Board and tuition, common English, including military drill, under an experienced officer, $150 a year. Superior advantages for young ladies in piano, music, French and English. Write for a catalogue.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO GIVE INSTRUCTION to one or two children in the early branches of an English education; will take the whole charge of them if desired. Salary not so much an object as a pleasant home. Would go in the country or to California.—Address I. B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

FAMILY INSTITUTE, RAVENSWOOD, L. I., enters on its twenty-eighth session Sept. 9. Parents desiring for their daughters a sound and polite education, in a delightful home, under the best influences, will obtain circulars at the Institute, or at the store of Mr Brown, No. 819 Broadway.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open Nov. 4. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 183 Water-st.; of W. J. ELGER, Esq., No. 882 Broadway, or of the Principal.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

DON BERNARD INSTITUTE, NO. 147 Madison-av., opens Sept. 16. Principal, Madame DON BERNARD, *nee* De Rochefermoy, formerly French teacher of Rutgers Institute. There is a Primary Department.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, NORWALK. Conn.—Beautiful and healthy location, easy of access. Terms $140 per annum. Course of instruction thorough and practical. For further information address the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The next term of this Institution will commence Oct. 2. The course of instruction occupies two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination. Four prizes of the sums of $250, $200, $150 and $100 are awarded to members of the Senior Class. For catalogues, apply to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, AN assistant teacher; he must be unmarried, a communicant of the Episcopal Church, and competent to teach the Greek, Latin and French languages. Apply, with testimonials, by letter, to Rev JOSEPH P. TAYLOR, Kenwood School, New-Brighton, Pa., or personally to EDWARD WARNER, Esq., No. 40 Union-square, east side New-York City.

AS INSTRUCTRESS.—A SPANISH LADY wants a situation to instruct one or two young ladies in the Spanish language; will take entire charge of them, and cut, fit, and make their clothing in the most stylish manner; has the best of City reference. Call or address SPANISH LADY, No. 266 9th-av., near 28th-st., during two days.

AS TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—SITUATION wanted, by a young lady who understands English, French and music, as teacher or governess, would assist in family sewing and embroidery, has taught in schools and families. Terms moderate. Apply for one week at No. 22 Cottage-place, between Bleecker and Houston sts.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG SCOTCH LADY, accustomed to teaching, is desirous of a situation as governess in a private family of young children, or in a school. She teaches English, French and the rudiments of music. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Best of references given. Address L P L, Union-square Post-office, New-York.

A TEACHER AND ORGANIST.—WANTED, in a country parish, within 2½ hours of the City, a young man to teach a Parish School; he will also be required to act as organist in the church on Sundays. For further particulars apply to J. P., at No. 78 Murray-st., between the hours of 10 and 12.

PROF. A. DERENDINGER TEACHES Musical Theorie and Piano-forte, or both combined by a system founded upon experience and proved by success. Teaches in English, French and German. Address care of SHUBERTH'S Music Store, No. 9 Spring-st.

AS INSTRUCTRESS—A YOUNG LADY, wishing to go a short distance into the country, would instruct the children of a family in the English branches and French; references given and required. Address B. R., Box No 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN AS TEACHER for arithmetic and common English branches. The same would have to reside in the Institution and take care of the boarding pupils. Apply in the forenoon at No. 77 West 20th-st.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, IN A FAMILY living not far from the City, a young lady as governess or teacher of English and French. Address B., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, long-tail, well matched, sound and kind, about 15.3 hands high, very stylish; also, a coupé, in good order and as good as new—Wood's make, also double harness. Any person desiring a complete establishment, this presents a favorable opportunity. Will be sold cheap, as the owner has no use for them. Apply at MILES' LIVERY STABLE, No. 62 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., where they can be seen.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—A gentleman about to go abroad offers for sale a fine pair of bay carriage horses, a lady's saddle horse, and a single horse, a match to the carriage horses. Also, two very fine carriages. They will be sold separately, if desired, at a very low price. Apply at BRADLEY'S Stables, corner 4th-av. and 18th-st.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES and one single horse, bay color, about 15½ hands, perfectly gentle, and believed sound; the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe; can be seen at Lawrence's stables, No. 58 West 15th-st.

BOMB-SHELLS.—A METAL EQUALLY AS good as lead for charging bomb shells with balls, for sale, about 5,000 lb., at 5c. per lb., cash. Apply to R. ELLS, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—IN WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET. [illegible] room, handsomely furnished, in a first-class house and private family, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or small family. Address F. H., Box No. 1,[illegible] Post-office.

BOARDING.—A QUIET, GENTEEL FAMILY, without boarders or children, offer two desirable rooms, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen friends; unexceptionable references required and given. No. 152 West 28th-st.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 33 West 23d-st., near 5th-av. Family private. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or single gentlemen wishing board in a quiet neighborhood, with good accommodations, can find such at No. 8 Lexington-av.

BOARDING.—BOARD FOR A SMALL FAMILY, or single gentlemen, may be obtained by applying at No. 38 Charlton-st., between Varick and Macdougal sts.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st.; prices reduced. Best references given and required.

BOARDING.—THREE GENTLEMEN, OR A small family, can obtain board in a private family, at No. 72 University-place; $7 per week each.

BOARD.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SUITES of rooms, in the second floor, can be obtained by a gentleman and wife, without children, in a private family, by applying at No. 12 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain furnished or unfurnished rooms in a small private family, a short distance from South Ferry, and near the Fulton Ferry cars. Apply at No. 20 Harrison-st., or address H., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can obtain a suite of pleasant rooms, with board, by calling at No. 123 Pierrepont-st. The house is new, has all the modern improvements, pleasantly located and convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries.

WANTED—A WIDOW LADY OCCUPYING A house larger than necessary for her own use, is desirous of obtaining two or three reliable persons as boarders, to whom she would endeavor to furnish the comforts of a quiet house; or would let the house to a small family who would board her own as compensation for the rent. The location is upon a car route, and about ten or fifteen minutes walk from the South, Fulton and Wall sts. Ferries. Apply at RICHARDSON'S Real Estate Office, No. 328 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

NO. 37 WEST THIRTIETH-STREET.—One or two select families, and two or three gentlemen of the first respectability, can be accommodated with suites or single rooms; also, a beautiful suite of parlors on the first floor, with private table, if required—in one of the most delightful locations, situated between Broadway and 5th-av. Table first-class. Reference exchanged.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT children, desire to let to a lady and gentleman or two gentlemen, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms on second floor; also a large front room on third floor, with every convenience, near Fifth-av. Hotel; partial board if required. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Apply at No. 47 East 23d-st., Madison-square.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A private family, a front parlor and bedroom, in the second story, to a gentleman and wife. Also, a room suitable for a gentleman's house, replete with modern improvements. Ten minutes' walk from ferries—one block from cars. Apply at No. 284 State-st.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS AT MODERATE prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board, $6 per week.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A SINGLE gentleman wishes a small room, with partial board, in a strictly private family; location near the Fulton Ferry preferred. Address T. V. Y., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A RICHLY FURNISHED SUITE OF apartments, singly or together, to single gentlemen, with or without breakfast. Adapted to those who desire something more than ordinary accommodation. Apply at No. 37 East 15th-st., Union-square.

A FAMILY DESIRING A GOOD HOME for the Winter, with first-class accommodations, in a pleasant location, near Grace Church, can find such a one with an Eastern lady and her daughter, by addressing WADSWORTH, Box No. 1,785 Post-office.

PARTIAL BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of quiet habits and religious principles, in a strictly private respectable family, between 8th and 26th sts.; terms not to exceed $5 per week. Address, with particulars, A. B., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, WITH OR without partial board. House contains all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly situated. No. 169 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Family strictly private. Best of references given and required.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, IN SUITES or singly, will be let with board at moderate terms, in a handsomely furnished house, between University-place and Broadway. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH partial board, at No. 9 Washington-place. House first-class, with all the modern improvements. Best of references given and required.

NO. 3 WEST 24TH-ST.—TWO HALL BED rooms in a first-class house, to let, to single gentlemen. Dinner at 6.

VERY PLEASANT ROOMS ON SECOND floor, may be had with board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., etbween 5th and 6th avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT TARRYTOWN FOR THE WINTER.—A few persons can obtain board with delightful rooms, in Broadway, second door above the Monument. A competent instructress will attend to the education of children, if desired. Apply as above, or at No. 334 Broadway, cor. Worth-st., 3d story, New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET—THREE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with all the modern improvements, situated on De Kalb-av., between Bedford-av. and Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A HOUSE IN Franklin-av., Brooklyn, near Myrtle-av. cars; rent $8 per month. Inquire of PETER A BEST, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—IN CLERMONT-AVENUE, BROOKLYN, a neat, snug three-story house, with water, gas, &c., in complete order. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to Mr. JOHN GOULD, No. 44 State-st., Brooklyn.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000-horse power, and roome 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists' Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

TO GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS.—Rooms, large and small, with steam power, at very low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A FULL-sized four-story, high stoop, first-class, completely and elegantly furnished house, to rent to a private family only, located in 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., for six months or one or two years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 45 EAST 20th-st., to a small private family only; 12 rooms in perfect order, with the improvements. Apply to K C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, COMPLETELY furnished house, for the Winter, or longer, in Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J. Address Box No. 1,881 Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 36 EAST 13th-st., near University-place. Possession given immediately. Address Box No. 712 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FULL, OR EXTRA-SIZED, WELL furnished house on Union or Madison squares, 5th-av., or adjacent thereto,—to be occupied as a first-class boarding house, with a select family. References and full security will be given by the applicant. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Building, Pine-st.

WANTED—BY A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY, a part of a house in Brooklyn or New-York, of which the owner would occupy the other part, so as to render the residence a permanent one; house must contain the modern improvements, and rent not exceed $300. Address D. C., Box No. 2,554 New York Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—LOST, OR MISLAID, A RECEIVER'S LOAN CERTIFICATE, dated 13th December, 1859, for $5,000, bearing 10 per cent. per annum interest, issued in favor of the undersigned, and signed JAMES ROBB and CHARLES CONGDON, Receivers of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad. Said certificate is indorsed in blank by the undersigned, and the public are cautioned against negotiating or trading for the same, as its payment has been stopped. JAMES ROBB.
CHICAGO, Aug. 30, 1861.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT ON THE Pacific Bank for $3,000, payable to the order of JOHN J. PHILLIPS, payment of the same having been stopped; a liberal reward will be paid by leaving the same at the Anson House, No. 79 Spring-st.

FOUND—ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25, IN CANAL-st., a small sum of MONEY. The owner can have the same by calling on EDWARD O'NIEL, No. 131 Varick-st., after 7 o'clock P. M., and paying for this advertisement.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES LOAN.
OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & CO., NO. 40 EXCHANGE-[illegible]

Pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, a book has this day been opened at this office for subscriptions to the [illegible] Treasury Notes to be issued in sums of fifty, [illegible] the amount of five thousand [illegible] payable Aug. 19, 1864, and bearing interest at the rate of [illegible] per cent. per annum, which interest [illegible] annually, and represented by coupons which may be detached and presented for payment separately from the Notes.

The above rate of interest pays two cents each day on every hundred dollars and parties taking the Notes must pay accrued interest from the date of the Notes, Aug. 19, to the date of their subscription.

Subscriptions will be received during fifteen days from this date. MORRIS KETCHUM.

No. 40 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Sept. [illegible], 1861.

To facilitate the objects for which the above Agency has been established, we will receive from subscribers certified checks upon the Banks of this City, and current bank notes, ourselves furnishing coin to the required amount.

We will also, if desired, send the certificates of deposit to Washington, obtain the Treasury Notes, and forward them to any given address. No charge will be made to the above services. KETCHUM, SON & CO.

Having been supplied by the Secretary of the Treasury, I am now prepared to furnish Treasury Notes bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order, as required, and of the various denominations, immediately upon deposit therefor, in good and current funds. MORRIS KETCHUM.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits made before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date.*
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 19½ MONTHS,
$501,228 33.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,
UNITED STATES STOCKS, and
UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES,
For sale, in amounts to suit, by
THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

AT THE MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, held in Providence, Sept. 24, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: James I. Day, Thomas Tileston, M Morgan, H. F. Carey, S. D. Babcock, Samuel Sloan, H Blydenburg, Daniel Drew and A. F. Dixon, and at a meeting of the Directors, held the 27th inst., JAMES I. DAY was reëlected President.
SEPTEMBER 28, 1861.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE OF 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 draw interest from that date.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBELT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Sept. 25, 1861.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company Oct. 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 48 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1861.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per cent. on the capital Stock of the Company, payable to the Stockholders on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after the 8th proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 8th of October. W A KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on Monday, Oct. 7 next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
FRANK W. LEWIS, Secretary.

MONEY TO LEND ON MORTGAGE, IN sums to suit, on first-class New-York and Brooklyn real estate; also, $10,000 to invest in one or two sums, on farms, or good farm mortgages to that amount bought.
R. SALTONSTALL,
No. 11 Wall-st., second story, front.

GROCERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 24, 1861.—The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, 7th of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board.
S. B. WHITE, Cashier.

$2,000 TO $25,000 WANTED—ON BOND and mortgage, on productive real estate in this City, and on valuable land on Long Island and other places in this State. Also, for sale or to lease, valuable land in this City and other places. Apply to Mr. NORTON, corner of 8th and Grand sts., Williamsburg, L. I.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 20, 1861.—The annual election for fourteen Directors of this Bank, will be held at their Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. R. BUCK, Cashier.

NATIONAL 7 3-10 PER CENT. LOAN—For sale in sums to suit, and now ready for delivery, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, 41 Wall-st., N. Y.

TREASURY NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, by MEIGS & GREENLEAF,
No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE
MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Post-office.
CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER
$1,000,000.
CLAIMS PAID,
$550,000.
DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS,
$340,000.

This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual feature of sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.

The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured thusaiding them to pay future premiums.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, when the policy is for life, and the annual premium amounts to $40 or over. From 40 to 50 per cent may be paid by notes.

Persons insured may visit Europe in first-class vessels, without extra charge, at all seasons of the year.

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF Charles H. Ruggles, within the City of Poughkeepsie, containing 10 acres of land. The house is large and convenient; the grounds are filled with fine fruit trees of every variety. To let with or without the furniture, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. For particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.
CHARLES H. RUGGLES.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF TREMONT, a neat country house, twelve rooms, lot 100x100 feet, situated on high ground, three minutes' walk from railroad depôt, one block from stage route, eleven miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad. Attached to the house is a good well of water; communication to the City every hour; fare 15 cents. Will be rented cheap. Apply to or address WILLIAM GRAY, Tremont, Westchester County.

FOR SALE, OR WOULD EXCHANGE FOR Western land, Land Warrants, or Illinois Central Railroad Bonds, a fine new two-story house, 24 by 40 feet, and 14 acres of good land, desirable location, plenty of fruit, near Nanuet Depôt, Rockland County, New-York. Apply to B. Y. BROOKS, No 101 West 45th-st., N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—AT CARMANSVILLE, TWO HANDSOME new houses on 152d-st., beautifully situated, overlooking the Hudson River. Also, one three-story brick house on 10th-av., near 152d-st. Also, part of house No. 1,250 Broadway. Inquire of R F CARMAN, No. 1,254 Broadway.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—FARMS AT FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., timber land at Johnsburgh, Warren County, in this State; farm to lease at Far Rockaway, L. I.; No. 390 Pearl-st., apartments. Inquire in the store, No. 390 Pearl-st., or of S. J. L. NORTON, corner of Grand and 8th sts., Williamsburgh, L. I., or to Mr NORTON, on the farm.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WANTED—A GROCERY STORE WITH A GOOD stock, doing a good cash business, in exchange for a good house and lot pleasantly situated up town, well rented, and in good repair. For particulars, address D. H. LORD, No. 272 West 44th-st.

COAL OIL OR PETROLEUM REFINING.—A first-class coal oil or petroleum refiner will be open for an engagement in a few days. Oils refined by the gallon or time, or the art of refining taught. Apply personally or by letter to IRONS & BROTHER, Room No. 8 No. 169 Broadway (Gilsey Building.)

MEDICAL.

[illegible] EXPOSED! [illegible]
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. [illegible] London and New-York Medical Adviser and [illegible] edition, 400 pages, 100 [illegible] upon Mental and Nervous Debility, [illegible] Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary [illegible] with the urine, [illegible] of the Bladder and Kidneys, [illegible] [illegible] the anatomy of the [illegible] all their diseases and weaknesses [illegible] reproduction [illegible] advertisers, their recipes [illegible] Specifics [illegible] Parts and [illegible] treatment [illegible]

All who [illegible] Quack Specifics, [illegible] 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS [illegible] DEXTER & CO. [illegible] DEWITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st. [illegible] No. 647 Broadway, (up [illegible])

We concur with other papers [illegible] LARMONT and his work.—*Courier* [illegible] *man Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats* [illegible] *Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review,* [illegible]

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., [illegible] confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the study and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra, and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. [illegible] Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 30 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, and Impotency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them; and every family should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Price, $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway; at GODFRIES, No. 831 Broadway, and at RICHARDSON'S, No. 1 Vesey-st. Office hours from 8 until 12, and from 5 until 8 P. M.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE [illegible] PILLS are a safe remedy for [illegible] from cold or any cause. $1. Coughs, colds, &c. cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1. Fever and Ague, &c. take [illegible] [illegible] Bowery, New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents
1	—Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	—Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	—Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	—Cures Diarrhoea of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
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6	—Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	—Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	—Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	—Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	—Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	—Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	—Cures Leucorrhoea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	—Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	—Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	—Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	—Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	—Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	—Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	—Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	—Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	—Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	—Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	—Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	—General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	—Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	—Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	—Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	—Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	—Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	—Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	—Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	—Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	—Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR A GOOD DRUGGIST.—For sale, an old established Drug Store, well stocked with a good selection of the best drugs and patent medicines. The building is 24x40 feet, two stories; lot 50x90 feet, situated on a corner opposite a railroad depôt, in a pleasant village, one hour's ride from City Hall, N. Y. Price, $6,000, $4,000 cash. Apply or address Dr. HIBBARD, No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York.

$8,000.—THE ADVERTISER OFFERS HIS services as partner, agent or employe, and would invest or loan at once $3,000 to $5,000, and furnish all needful testimonials as to capacity and integrity. Address E. B. B., Box No. 116 *Times* Office, stating particulars and real name.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF Dry Goods and Fancy Store No. 4[illegible] 6th-av., to be sold for cash, to close the concern. Apply to assignee on premises.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC SALE.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1861.

THE FOLLOWING-DESCRIBED BONDED and unclaimed merchandise, having remained in store beyond the period allowed by law, will be sold at public auction, by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, at the United States Public Store, No. 37 New-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of October next, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The goods will be open for examination on Saturday, Sept. 28, from 10 until 2 o'clock.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

UNCLAIMED GOODS.

October, 1859. 1 case, No. 1, marked N. J. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 1 case, No. 1, marked G. B. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

October, 1859. 1 case, No. 10, marked L., and a B. in triangle. By steamship Persia, from Liverpool.

December, 1858. 1 case, marked L. between two lines in a diamond. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

October, 1859. 1 case, marked A. T. Stewart. By the steamship Asia, from Liverpool.

October, 1859. 1 case, marked M. Preston. By the steamship Persia, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 1 package, marked C. Grinnell. By the steamship Arabia, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 1 case, No. 334, marked B. in a diamond before a B. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 cask, No. 5, marked M. before A. J. W. in a diamond, with T. after. By the steamship Asia, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case, No. 345, marked B. in a diamond before B. By the steamship Australasian, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 346, marked B in a diamond before B. By the steamship Australasian, from Liverpool.

April, 1860. 1 case. No. 3, marked D K over B. By steamship Arabia, from Liverpool.

April, 1860. 1 case. No. 5, marked C T. By the steamship Persia, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 296, marked C. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

September, 1858. 1 cask. No. 162, marked J L & Co. By the Sarah Post, from Havre.

December, 1857. 1 keg. No. 2½, marked J L & C in oblong. By the F. Gebhard, from Antwerp.

October, 1857. 1 case. No. 24, marked N in a diamond and L. By the Mary Coe, from Rotterdam.

September, 1857. 1 case. No. 2, marked B double triangle B. By the A. C. Adams, from Bordeaux.

September, 1857. 6 cases, marked B O in indented circle. By A. C. Adams, from Bordeaux.

May, 1857. 2 cases. Nos. 1,074, 1,075, marked A & Co. By the Flora, from Havre.

June, 1858. Package, marked T. L. Arnold. By the Hermine, from Bremen.

September, 1858. Package, marked J. W. Herbert. By the Laura, from Bremen.

October, 1858. 1 cask. No. 401, marked E E. By the Hammonia, from Hamburg.

December, 1859. 2 bars, no mark. By the Calhoun, from Liverpool.

October, 1859. 1 case. No. 2, marked J B L. By the Ariel, from Havre.

November, 1859. 2 packages, marked A. F. Kingsbury. By the Bavaria, from Hamburg.

December, 1859. 1 box, no mark. By the Borgund.

December, 1859. 1 case. No. 927, marked line over S in triangle. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.

December, 1859. 1 case. No. 910, marked L Z. By the Nord America, from Hamburg.

August, 1859. 1 case. No. 142, marked P C. By the Saxonia, from Hamburg.

November, 1859. 1 case. No. 202, marked L B. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.

June, 1858. 1 cask, marked O L over A B. By the Neptune, from Liverpool.

December, 1858. 5 cases. No. 1-5, marked B in a diamond. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.

December 1858. 7 packages, no mark. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.

December, 1858. 1 package, marked B. F. By the Pampa, from Buenos Ayres.

August, 1858. 1 package, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.

August, 1858. 1 bedstead, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.

August, 1858. 6 boxes, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.

August, 1858. 9 rolls, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.

April, 1859. 1 box, marked J. S. Wilson. By the E. N. Roy, from Monrovia.

September, 1859. 1 box, marked Gould & Hoadley. By the Henrietta.

December, 1858. 1 package, marked S. & Ben Coppie. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.

December, 1859. 1 case. No. 1, marked G. A. By the Glenoda.

May, 1860. 1 package, marked B. E. B. By the Asia, from Liverpool.

November, 1858. 4 cases, marked G. C. with F. underneath. By the Carolotta, from Bordeaux.

June, 1859. 1 cask. No. 444½, marked B. in a diamond and G. after. By the Jamestown, from Liverpool.

May, 1860. 1 cask, marked L. in a diamond, J. H. T. underneath. By the Rhine, from London.

May, 1860. No. 204, marked W. B., with A. underneath. By the Revenue, from Antwerp.

May, 1860. 3 bags, marked C. J. By the Robena, from London.

May, 1860. 1 bag, marked A. T. By the Costa Rica, from Aspinwall.

May, 1860. 1 case, marked J. Young. By the John Bright, from Liverpool.

June, 1859. 10 bars, marked N. E. S. By the Chancellor, from Liverpool.

June, 1861. 3 barrels, no mark. By the Henry, from Liverpool.

July, 1859. 1 keg. No. 16, marked L. By the Wakano, from Rotterdam.

March, 1860. Package, marked E. Cushman. By the Trosie, from Singapore.

March, 1860. 3 cases, Nos. 330-332, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Rocklight, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case, No. 3,427, marked B. F. and N. J. underneath. By the Alice, from Havre.

March, 1860, 1 case, No. 3,423, marked B. M. By the Alice, from Havre.

March, 1860, 1 case, No. 3,426, Marked B. G. and I. J. underneath. By the Alice, from Havre.

March, 1860, 2 casks, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Trumbull, from Liverpool.

March, 1860, 1 box, marked S. B. Player. By the Trumbull, from Liverpool.

March, 1860, 1 case, No. 339, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Ironsides, from Liverpool.

April, 1860, 1 box, marked D. M. C. By the J. Badger, Bombay.

May, 1860, 1 case, marked W. N. By the Charlotto, from Liverpool.

May, 1860, 4 bars, marked Red. By the Constitution, from Liverpool.

June, 1860, 1 trunk, no mark. By the Mecosta, from Nuevitas.

May, 1860, 1 case, No. 1, marked J. N. By the John Franklin, from Rotterdam.

May, 1860, 1 cask, No. 80, marked K. and B. By the John Franklin, from Rotterdam.

May, 1860, 8 barrels, marked W. Wood. By the Bushire, from Glasgow.

May, 1860, 2 barrels, no mark. By the Bushire, from Glasgow.

June, 1860, 1 bale. No. 873, marked Cheva-M. By the Ber, from Buenos Ayres.

August, 1857. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.

September, 1857, 1 case marked A. H. Rosenbaum. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.

October, 1857, 1 case. No. 4, marked A H. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.

November, 1857, 1 case. No. 1, marked C B. By the Ariel, from Havre.

January, 1860, 2 casks, marked J. B. Bond. By the Kangaroo, from Liverpool.

March, 1860, 1 cask. No. 4, marked L L. By the Milo, from Leghorn.

April, 1859, 1 package, marked P in a diamond. By the Tartar, from Hong Kong.

April, 1859, 1 cask. No. 50, marked W H. By the Harriet, from Hong Kong.

April, 1859, 1 keg. No. 98, marked D. By the Amazon, from London.

April, 1859. 1 cask. No. 6, marked T in a diamond. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.

April, 1859. 1 case. No. 1, marked A B. By the Petrie, from Hamburg.

April, 1859. 1 case. No. 163 marked B and C. By the Arago, from Havre.

April, 1859. 1 bale. No. 12, marked PP. By the Ophe, from Leghorn.

April, 1859. 1 bale. No. 146, marked W before P in diamond with PL after. By Antarctic, from Liverpool.

April, 1859. 1 cask. No. 280, marked HB. By the American Congress, from London.

April, 1859. 1 cask. No. 10, marked JP. By the Sparking Wave, from Liverpool.

April, 1859. 1 package, marked G and C, with F beneath. By the Cariotta.

June, 1859. 1 box, No. 7, marked A, with T beneath. By the Tosca Helena, from Amsterdam.

June, 1859. 1 bale No. 3, marked JC in a diamond. By the Don Quixote, from Canton.

June, 1859. 2 bales, no mark. By the Bram, from Hong Kong.

June, 1859. 1 case, marked RJ-OO. By the J. T. Mills, from Bremen.

June, 1859. 1 case, No. 2,529, marked CH. By the Southard, from Havre.

August, 1859. 1 basket, marked W. By the S. Sprague, from Bremen.

August, 1859. 1 case, No. 14, marked WPW. By the Wild Pigeon, from Valparaiso.

September, 1859. 1 box, marked A. By the Helene, from Bremen.

September, 1859. 1 bundle, no mark. By the T. B. Bertram, from Havre.

September, 1859. 1 package, no mark. By the A. L. Gimelle, from Smyrna.

October, 1859. 1 case, No. 5, marked T. D. R. By the J. C. Jones, from Rotterdam.

March, 1859. 1 case, marked T. W. Hunt. By the Chancellor, from Liverpool.

Oct. 11, 1859. 1 basket, No. 275, marked A. & E. By the Germania, from Havre.

October, 1859. 1 basket, No. 400, marked A. & E. By the Germania, from Liverpool.

October, 1859. 1 box, No. 232, marked B. By the Alexandrine, from Bremen.

October, 1859. 3 bales, Nos. 25, 70, 120. Marked M. B. P. By the W. S. Lindsay, from Cronstadt.

November, 1859. 1 box marked A. B. By the D. Campbell, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 1 box, marked F. By the D. Campbell from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 box, marked C. D. By the Loisianna, from Bremen.

December, 1859. 1 cask. No. 18, marked C. F. H. By the B. A. Adams, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 barrel, marked N. B. By the Arabella, from Aspinwall.

December, 1859. 1 keg. No. 1-6, marked H. H. By the Duisburg, from Rotterdam.

December, 1859. 1 keg. No. ½, marked H. H. By the Duisburgh, from Rotterdam.

December, 1859. 3 box, no mark. By the Borgund, from Marseilles.

July, 1860. 1 box, marked G. C. T. By Sea Duck, from Malaga.

July, 1860. 1 box, marked W. E. S. and A. under. By the Sea Duck, from Malaga.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 233, marked R. & S. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 bale, No. 1, marked D. in a diamond. By the Invincible, from Macao.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 107, marked S. over M. By the Etna, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 10, marked J. A. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case No. 2, marked S. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,394, marked line over F in triangle. By the Teutonia, from Hamburg.

January, 1860. 1 case No. 89, marked A. By the Orpheus, from Bremen.

February, 1860. Twenty boxes, marked N over P. By the Luconia, from Rotterdam.

February, 1860. Ten baskets, marked N. By the Luconia, from Rotterdam.

February, 1860. 1 case. Marked A, No. 806. By the F. Secor, from Liverpool.

March 1860. 1 case. No. 3,479, marked B B K with P under. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,478, marked B B over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,475, marked B W K over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March 1860. 1 case. No. 3,476, marked B Z & J over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,474, marked B W W over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,450, marked B A M over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,452, marked do. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,458, marked B A over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,472, marked B W G over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,451, marked B A N over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 90, marked V P. By the Undine, from Bordeaux.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 8, marked B S C over N Y. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 1,740, marked B I. By the Daniel Webster, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 89, marked P M. By the Undine, from Bordeaux.

February, 1860. 1 keg. No. 7, marked S & M. By the Luconia, from Rottdam.

March, 1860. 1 frame. No. 30, marked I. By the J. Daggett, from Glasgow.

February, 1860. 1 bale, no mark. By the Teutonia, from Hamburg.

August, 1858. 1 case. No. 486, marked C. B over F. By the South Carolina, from Rotterdam.

May, 1859. 1 case. No. 2,724, marked A G. By the Progress, from Havre.

July, 1859. 1 cask. No. 112, marked J B & Co. By the Amazon, from London.

December, 1859. 1 package, marked J B R in a diamond. By the Aramingo, from Macoe.

January, 1859. Four casks. No. 1-4, marked S B T in diamond. By the American Eagle, from London.

January, 1859. 1 case. No. 5, marked S B T in diamond. By the American Eagle, from London.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 4,196, marked H G. By the Ashburton, from Antwerp.

February, 1860. 39 bags, marked R P C. By the Sea Lark, from Kingston.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 335, marked B in diamond and B. after. By the J. Bright, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case, marked B B. By the David Brown, from Whampoa.

March, 1860. 2 casks. No. 1-2, marked B. By the Fairfield, from Havre.

June, 1860. 1 package. No. 1, marked D. By the Henry, from Antwerp.

June, 1860. 2 bales, marked A. M. Thompson. By the Golden Rule, from Aspinwall.

June, 1860. 1 box, marked A. M. Thompson. By the Golden Rule, from Aspinwall.

April. 1860. 1 box, marked H. W. Demott. By the Surprise, from Shanghai.

October, 1859. 1 case. No. 6, marked H. G. H. By the Bremen, from Bremen.

November, 1859. 1 trunk, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 1 valise, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 1 trunk, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked William Craig. By the Circassian, from Galway.

November, 1859. 4 tubs, marked S. & Co. By the New-York, from Bremen.

November, 1859. 1 case, marked James Wallingford, Pittsburgh. By the Vigo, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked Brugiere & Duvivier. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked V. Barsalo. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked Stephen Pritchard. By the Prince Albert, from Galway.

December, 1859. 3 packages, marked A. Holland. By the Prince Albert, from Galway.

December, 1859. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Prince Albert, from Galway.

January, 1860. 10 cases, Nos. 7-16, marked A B. By the Granada, from Havana.

January, 1860. 3 cases, Nos. 58-60, marked C. & B. By the Granada, from Havana.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked J before S in diamond. By the Granada, from Havana.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked A. G. Marrad, care Wells, Fargo & Co. By the Granada, from Havana.

January, 1860. 4 casks marked H. Chapman. By the Circassian, from Galway.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Smiston & Brown. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Edward Walker. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 395, marked K B. By the New-York, from Bremen.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 1, marked L C. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Robert Morris, Louisville, Ky. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Fulton, from Havre.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 60, marked W & B. By the Fulton, from Havre.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Feguir & Co. By the Baltic, from Aspinwall.

February, 1860. Cases. Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, marked J D. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case, marked James Phelps. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 package, marked M. C. Mamara. By the Arago, from Havre.

February, 1860. 1 bale. No. 159, no mark. By the United Kingdom, from Glasgow.

March, 1860. 2 cases. Nos. 540-541, marked S in H. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

March, 1860, 1 case, marked W. A. Hearn. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 211, marked S in a circle. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.

April, 1860. 4 cases. Nos. 409-412, marked line over circle. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

April, 1860. 10 bales. Nos. 118-127, marked line over H. in triangle, and M. under. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

May, 1860. 1 bale. No. 10, marked N. W. By the New-York, from Bremen.

May, 1860. 1 case, marked John Schmidt & Co. By the New-York, from Bremen.

May, 1860. 1 case. No. 6, marked S. By the Kangaroo, from Liverpool.

June, 1860. 1 case. No. 90, marked G. E. over P. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.

March, 1859. 1 case, no mark. By the Weser, from Bremen.

January, 1860. 1 bale. No. 1, marked F. & S. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.

February, 1860. 1 cask, marked J. B. Bond. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 5 casks. Nos. 725, 727, 730, marked X. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.

March, 1860. 30 cases, Nos. 34,250-34,259, 31,280-34,299, marked XX. By the Arnold Bouinger, from Rotterdam.

May, 1860. 1 bundle, No. 15, marked C. P. By the Union, from Bremen.

May, 1860. 12 cases, Nos. 1-12, marked T W B. By the Burmah, from Rotterdam.

June, 1860. 1 case, marked Geo. Kamm. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.

June, 1860. 1 case. marked M. J. S. Vorhis. By the Yorktown, from London.

July, 1860. 1 barrel, marked R. Paul Akers. By the H. Shelton, from Palermo.

July, 1860. 1 package, No. 5, marked R & Co. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860. 1 package, marked Jonathan Bently. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked H. T. De Silver. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked Andrew Matthews. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked Mary Cock. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked A. Begoden. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked W. B. Massett. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked M. D. Ross. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked Gordon, Talbot & Co. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 20 cases. No. 6781-6800, marked M. L. By the Mary, from Havre.

November 1859. 1 case. No. 204, marked F. By the Asia, from Liverpool.

May, 1859. 1 case. No. 1, marked Foster over W. R. By the Progress, from Havre.

March, 1859. 1 case. No. 162, marked E in diamond over L. By the Weser, from Bremen.

THE FOLLOWING ARE SOLD AS BONDED GOODS:

December, 1857. 11 casks. Nos. 21-31. Marked N 1 in a diamond. By the Mary Hyler, from Glasgow.

November, 1857. 10½ casks, marked R & E. By the Brothers, from Bordeaux.

April, 1858. 1 cask. No. 907. Marked W J & Co. By the Plutarch, from Liverpool.

October, 1857. 24½ casks, marked J L & Co. over L two diamonds C. By the New-York, from Glasgow.

February, 1858. 37 cases. No. 1-37. Marked G M. By the Guissippina, from Genoa.

May, 1857. 3 casks. No. 2. Marked D R. By the M. Elizabeth, from Bordeaux.

February, 1858. 3 cases. Nos. 227-229. Marked B in a diamond W. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.

October, 1857. 2 cases. No. 2-4. Marked E E. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.

November, 1857. 4 casks. No. 245-248. Marked S G. By the Reibanhouse, from Chicago.

October, 1857. 1 case, marked J S over N Y. By the Asia, from Liverpool.

October 1857. 7 casks. Nos. 1,214, 1,218, 1,235, 1,243, 1,259, 1,261, 1,270. Marked W. B. By the Russell, from Havre.

November, 1856. 1 bale. No. 4, marked H. M. within large M. By the Yorkshire, from Liverpool.

July, 1857. Nos. 479, 480, 791, marked W. By the W. Stetson, from Liverpool.

June, 1857. 1 pipe, No. 28,107, marked G. By the James Gray, from Rotterdam.

October, 1857. 6 cases, Nos. 1-6, marked W. D. J. By the R. A. Hearn, from Antwerp.

November, 1857. 4 cases, No. 206-209, marked K. By the Chas. Cooper, from Antwerp.

May, 1858. 1 cask, No. 9,947, marked P. McC. By the Tan from Rotterdam.

July, 1857. 3 casks, Nos. 808, 809, 805, marked M. within triangle. By the Akyab, from Rotterdam.

December, 1857. 1 cask. No. 11,651, marked J S L under Palestine. By the Reibanhouse, from Boston.

January, 1858. 5 bales. No. 1-5, marked M P S, by the Connecticut, from Tobasco.

September, 1858. 2 cases. Nos. 554, 555, marked G S NY within cross. By the Equator, from Bremen.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)

NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE VESSELS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1861.

The Department will receive proposals, accompanied by models, plans, and specifications, until 12 o'clock Monday, 30th September, 1861, for the complete construction and equipment of two Steam Screw Revenue Vessels of 750 tons each, and of three Steam Screw Revenue Vessels of 600 tons each, United States measurement.

Proposals will only be considered from successful steamship builders actually engaged in that business, and the name of the marine steam-engine establishment at which the steam machinery is to be made must be stated and will have due weight.

The load draft of water of the vessels of 750 tons must not exceed ten (10) feet, and they will be armed with one rifled pivot gun of 6,000 lbs. weight, two 32-pounder guns of 42 cwt., and one heavy Navy 24-pounder howitzer on the top-gallant forecastle. The complement for each vessel to be 120 persons, carrying provisions for 60 days, and 2,800 gallons of water in tanks; to be furnished with a condenser for distilling potable water.

The vessels to be schooner rigged, with flying gaff topsails, square sail, and yard to set flying.

The load draft of water of the vessels of 600 tons must not exceed 8½ feet, and they will be armed, with one rifled pivot gun of 5,500 lbs. weight, two 32-pounders of 42cwt., and one light Navy 24-pounder howitzer on the top-gallant forecastle.

The complement for each vessel will be 95 persons, carrying provisions for 60 days, and 2,000 gallons of water in tanks, and to be furnished with a condenser for distilling potable water.

The vessels to be schooner rigged, with flying gaff topsails, square sail, and yard to set flying.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, mast coats, awnings, hammocks and bags, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks binnacles, bells, furniture for cabins and mess-rooms, cooking apparatus and utensils complete, steam machinery, spare work, coal bunkers, filled with Buck Mountain coal, with all the equipments and outfits of every kind, and in all respects ready to receive her officers, men, provisions and armament, and at once proceed to sea.

The armaments, provisions, nautical instruments and charts only will be provided by the Government.

It is desirable to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for ten days of twenty-four hours each.

The specifications must describe fully the material to be used; the manner and size of fastening; the detail of the size, finish and arrangement of the machinery, and of the various equipments and outfits included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotment of space for accommodations, steam-room, magazines, shell-rooms, disposition of coal, and convenient stowage must be provided.

It is to be understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of draft of water, speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, and other points required, with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The bidders must state the least time from the signing the contract or acceptance of the proposal within which they will agree to complete the vessels ready for sea, and deliver them at any ports they may name. The total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required in the foregoing advertisement, and to be embraced in their specifications and plans must be stated, and the bids must be accompanied by the guarantee required by law that, if awarded, ...

Payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth (1-5) of the whole amount for ninety (90) days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time on trial at sea.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposals made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which it may consider most to the interests of the Government and to combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them at its option.

A competent person will be appointed by the Department to superintend the construction and equipment of each of the vessels.

The specifications, plans, and models of parties not obtaining contracts may be withdrawn by them.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

s10-eodtoS30.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TILL THE 21ST OF October, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., are invited for supplying the Army with Beef Cattle on the hoof, to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate.

Bidders are requested to comply in all particulars with the form of bid published herewith.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes, or other funds it has for disbursement, and to reject any bid and for any cause. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.

The Government will receive 4,000 head under the contract, and will reserve the right to require any additional number up to 16,000 head.

Deliveries to be made weekly in such quantities as may be required.

The cattle must average 1,300 pounds gross weight, and no animal will be received which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.

No conditional bid will be received.

The bids to be directed to Capt. A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

Form of Bid.

I, A. B., do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good Beef Cattle, on the hoof, for —— per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate, according to the terms of the inclosed advertisement. The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight so determined to be the purchase-weight. I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfillment of the contract, and to receive Treasury notes or other Government funds in payment for the Cattle.

The first delivery of the Cattle will be required to be made about the 10th of November, 1861.

MUSICAL.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S

NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broadway.

What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, First-class, FOR SALE, TO LET, OR SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two, or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage pianos, fully warranted, 6½ and 7 octaves, $150 to $250.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

DAY SCHOOL BELL.—A NEW SINGING Book for Day Schools, called the DAY SCHOOL BELL, is now ready. It contains about 200 pages of choice Songs, Solos, Rounds, Catches, Duets, Trios, Quartetts and Choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the Elements of Music. The Elements are so easy and progressive, that ordinary teachers will find themselves entirely successful in instructing even young scholars to sing correctly and scientifically, while the tunes and words embrace such a variety of lively, attractive and soul-stirring music and sentiments, that no trouble will be experienced in inducing all beginners to go on with zeal in acquiring skill in one of the most health-giving, beauty-improving, happiness-yielding and order-producing exercises of school life. In simplicity of its Elements, in variety and adaptation of music, and in excellence and number of its songs, original, selected and adapted, it claims by much to excel all competitors. It will be found to be the best book ever issued for Seminaries, Academies and Public Schools. A few sample pages of the Elements, tunes and songs, are given in a circular; send and get one. It is compiled by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sabbath School Bells," Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of 585,000 copies in 32 months. Prices: Paper covers, 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound, 30 cents, $22 per 100; cloth-bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $30 per 100. Mailed free at the retail price.

HORACE WATERS, Publisher,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

THE BANJO.—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN ON this popular instrument by Mr. G. C. DOBSON, who will guarantee to learn the pupil nine proficient tunes of their own choice, for the sum of $3; he will also learn them to accompany singing, in a few lessons, also to accompany any other instrument. Each pupil taught separately one hour. The best of references given if required. Pupils taught at their residence if desired. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts., N. Y.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150, and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $120. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $6 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS CLINton Hall and 8th-st., near Broadway.—A large stock of new and second-hand PIANOS, of every description, for sale and hire. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A SECONDhand piano, worth about $100, for one of superior quality, the difference to be paid in cash. Address J. B. O., Box No. 3,288 Post-office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.

TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York; commencing October 1st in Brooklyn, October 2d in New-York.

In the new building on 5th-av., recently erected for the purpose, will be found every requisite for such an establishment. In addition to the dancing, classes will also be formed for exercises in a new system of Calisthenics, especially valuable to ladies and children of delicate frame. Mr. Dodworth would be glad to make arrangements with Seminaries for lessons in Dancing, Calesthenics or Military Drill.

Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 58 West 14th-st., opens Saturday, Oct. 5.

Mme. DUBREUL FERRERO begs leave to inform her friends and patrons, that owing to the departure and temporary absence of her brother, Col. E. FERRERO, at the seat of war, he will be replaced in his professional duties by his mother, Mme. JACKSON FERRERO. Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

PRIVATE DANCING CLASSES.—MR. CHARRUAUD respectfully acquaints his patrons and the families who may be desirous of forming classes at their residences, to leave their name and address, as soon as possible, at No. 138 East 17th-st., where circulars can be obtained. Boarding-Schools attended to also.

A NEW QUADRILLE, BY T. HILLGROVE, Teacher of Dancing.
Academy No. 206 8th-av., near 21st-st.
CLASSES WILL BE OPEN ON THURSDAY, Oct. 10, Afternoon and Evening. Apply as above.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage .... $11[illegible]
Second Cabin Passage .... 6[illegible]

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.	The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
SCOTIA, (now building.)	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept 25.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 9
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, OCT. 12.
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at noon.

This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Nov. 9.

FOR HAVANA.

The United States Mail steamship
MARION,

J. D. PHILLIPS, United States Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 5, at 2 P. M. precisely.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

Before securing passage passengers are requested to procure passports.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK .... SATURDAY, Oct. 5.
EDINBURGH .... SATURDAY, Oct. 12.
ETNA .... SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... SATURDAY, Oct. 26.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	[illegible]
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,

On SATURDAY .... Sept. 14
On MONDAY .... Oct. 14
On MONDAY .... Nov. 11
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

PASSPORTS PROCURED BY
A. W. KENNEDY, Notary,
No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

PASSPORTS—UNITED STATES—PREPARED and issued at the Government Agency, 34½ Pine-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861. }

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;

A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;

A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;

An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;

A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;

A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;

A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;

A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;

Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;

Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved,* (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved,* (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861. }

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate.

JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861. }

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly.

HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. }

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE BOOKS for Taxes on Personal Estate will be opened for payment at this office on MONDAY, Sept. 30, 1861, from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. Due notice will be given when the Real Estate Tax-books will be opened.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes,
New Court-house, Park.

SPORTING.

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION.

GREAT DUCK AND SNIPE SHOOTING AT BARNEGAT AND EGG HARBOR BAYS.

New route *via* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to Bergen, and thence by stage 10 miles to Toms River, where boats and gunners can always be found.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 3½ P. M., connecting with cars and stages for Deal, Squan and Toms River. Through the same day. Returning, cars leave Bergen at 7 A. M. and Long Branch at 7½ A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

A GENTLEMAN—IN A NEIGHBORING CITY is desirous of passing his leisure time with readings in German, French and Italian, in company with an agreeable and intelligent young lady or widow of similar tastes. Address Box No. 3,205 Boston Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S,

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 13TH-ST.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

Especial attention is directed to the announcement that the performances will in future terminate before 11 o'clock. The extraordinary facilities of egress was fully evidenced by the fact that the departure of the assemblage on the opening night, from the fall of the curtain to the exit of the last auditor, only occupied two minutes and a half.

NOTICE.—It is respectfully intimated there will be no free-list or complimentary admissions, excepting only the usual privileges of the Press.

Scenery by H. Isherwood, assisted by Charles Engles.

MONDAY, AND EVERY EVENING,
Will be acted a new Comedy, by Tom Taylor, Esq., in three acts, with appropriate
SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS, COSTUMES
And incidental Music, entitled,
THE NEW PRESIDENT.

FRENCH.	
De la Rampe, a theatrical manager	Mr. Lester Wallack.
Belcour, a leading actor	Mr. Floyd.
Vaubelle, first tragedian	Mr. Winters.
Bagoutin, first old man	Mr. St. John.
Griboulard, low comedian	Mr. Browne.
Lindor, walking gentleman	Mr. Hardy.
Toupet, wig-maker	Mr. Willis.
La Jaconde, leading actress	Mrs. Hoey.
Colombe, her daughter	Miss Madeline Henriques.
Mlle. Roncoulle	Mrs. Reeves.
Mlle. Girouette	Miss Crocker.
GERMANS.	
The Grand Duke of Kleinstadt Waldstein	Mr. C. Fisher
Count Wetterhalm (Prime Minister)	Mr. Norton
The Landgrave of Braunsback	Mr. Reynolds
The Baron Von Dampfnoodel	Mr. Blake
Gen. Fraunback	Mr. Parsloe
Krebs, (Chief Valet to the Duke)	Mr. Young
Col. Krebs	Mr. Parkes
Herduk	Mr. Charles
The Princess Wilhelmina (the Landgrave's sister)	Miss Mary Miller
Mlle. Von Griffenheim (her lady in waiting)	Mrs. Vernon
The Baroness Von Dampfnoodel	Miss Mary Gannon
Fraulein Von Pfeffier	Miss Carman

PRICES—Boxes and Parquet, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $7; Orchestra stalls, $1; Family Circle, 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—HERRMANN.

HERRMANN'S LAST PERFORMANCES.

As the artists of the Opera now in New-York, having accepted engagements for Havana or Europe, will shortly leave the country, arrangements have been made prior to their departure for

TWO GALA NIGHTS OF ITALIAN OPERA,
Which will be given on THURSDAY, Oct. 17 and 21, as
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFITS TO MR. ULLMAN.

In consequence of the necessary preparations for these gala nights, and a previous engagement contracted by Mr. Herrman to appear in Philadelphia Oct. 14, there will be only given TEN more nights by him.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING OF THE WEEK, except Thursday, when the Academy had been previously engaged for the Orphan Asylum.

LAST NIGHTS, LAST NIGHTS.
LAST NIGHTS, LAST NIGHTS.
OF
THE COMIC PROGRAMME,
which has been received with immense applause.
POSITIVELY THE ONLY NIGHTS OF
LA DOUBLE VUE BY MME. HERRMANN,
LA DOUBLE VUE BY MME. HERRMANN.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Admission, 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.

Reserved seats, 25 cents extra, at the ... Sibell's and C. Breusing's.

On SATURDAY, Oct. 5, at 1 o'clock,
POSITIVELY THE LAST MATINEE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THURSDAY NEXT, Oct. 3,
ONLY NIGHT OF HERRMANN.

For particulars see special advertisement.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

OPENING NIGHT
For the season of 1861 and 1862,
THURSDAY NEXT, Oct. 3, at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Ullman respectfully informs the public that Mons.
HERMANN,
The great Prestidigitator,
Will give one
SOIREE DE PRESTIDIGITATION,
Assisted by
THE ORCHESTRA OF THE OPERA.

The programme for this Soirée will be the same as that performed by Mons. Hermann upon his opening night in New-York.

THE PRICES OF ADMISSION
Will be the same as in New-York.

Admission 50 cents. Amphitheatre 25 cents.
Reserved seats 25 cents extra. Orchestra stalls $1.
Box office, Academy of Music; Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st.
NOTICE.—The sale of seats commences Wednesday, Oct. 2.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

THE PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY,

NO. 563 BROADWAY,
Next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York.

The wonders of the world and beauties of nature, hitherto hidden, now revealed! Showing that the handicraft of man follows on the heels of Nature.

Wonders of the brain and *pons Varoli*, where the seat of the mind or soul is supposed to be.

Wonders of the five senses—seeing, hearing, smelling, taste and touch.

Extraordinary freaks of Nature, together with wonders from Paris, Florence, Munich and England.

Wonders of Life, actually showing hidden life within life.

Wonders of accouchment, wonders in hermaphrodites, wonders in obstetricy, wonders of embryology, wonders of osteology.

WONDERFUL.

1,700 parts of the human body at one view.

AND GREATER WONDERS STILL
In the
SEPULCHRE, OR PATHOLOGICAL ROOM!

Lectures daily, together with surprising, interesting and unprecedented experiments in chemistry.

Open daily, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

INSTITUTE OF ART, 625 BROADWAY.
COMPRISING THE UNEQUALED
DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, STATUARY &c.
Open Day and Evening. J. W. WARD, Sect'y.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 12 M.	Wednesday, Sept. 11, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1 P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 12, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 12, 2 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 13, 8½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 13, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 14, 2½ P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 15, 9½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 15, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 16, 11½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 16, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 17, 2½ P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 18, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 18, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 19, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 8½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 9 A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 21, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 22, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 22, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 23, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 24, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 24, 11½ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 25, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 25, 12 M.	Thursday, Sept. 26, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 26, 12½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 27, 7½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 27, 1½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 28, 2 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 29, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 29, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 30, L. Branch only, 7 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 30, Red Bank only, 7:15 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 30, L. Branch only, 3 P. M.	

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 80 cents.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 8 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 9, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 11, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 10, 12 M.
Thursday, Sept. 12, 9½ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 11, 12:45 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 13, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 12, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 14, 3:20 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 13, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 16, 3 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 16, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 17, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 18, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 18, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 3 P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 19, 7½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 3:10 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 21, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 24, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 23, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 25, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 24, 11 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 26, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 25, 11½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 27, 9½ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 26, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 28, 2½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 27, 1½ P. M.
	Monday, Sept. 30, 2½ P. M.

FARE 35 CENTS.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before the Highland Light.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets to be had on board.

FOR NORWALK, CONNECTING BY RAILroad with Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, Westport, Southport, Fairfield, &c. The fast steamer ALICE PRICE leaves daily at 2 o'clock, from Catharine Market-slip. Fare 50 cents. Leaves Norwalk daily at 8½ A. M.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA leaves foot of Harrison-st. MONDAYS WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock. Fare, $1 to Buffalo, if you get your tickets at No. 239 Broadway, corner of Park-place.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS.—TIME changed to 5 o'clock P. M., instead of 6. On and after Thursday, Sept. 5, leaves James-slip for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, the Hamptons, Southhold, Mattituck, &c.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

LAST WEEK!
AND CLOSING EXHIBITION!!
LAST WEEK!
AND CLOSING EXHIBITION!!
of that most wonderful and extraordinary
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS.
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS.
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS.
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS!

YES, READER! this is the last week and closing exhibition of this rare and colossal animal.

SATURDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 5TH,
SATURDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 5TH,

closes his second engagement, when he must give place to other attractions. Have you seen him? Remember that he is the most extraordinary creature in the whole animal kingdom—that it is declared in Sacred History (Job xl.) that "upon the earth there is not his like." It is conceded by every biblical student who has seen him, and hundreds have visited him here, and many of the clergy are so interested in him that their visits have been repeated numerous times, that he is "THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES," which is so glowingly described in the book of Job.

Who, then, can fail to pay him a visit? Remember that his days here are numbered, and after leaving here HE WILL NEVER AGAIN BE SEEN IN NEW-YORK. Hence the importance of embracing this opportunity. He is accompanied by a native Arab keeper, who is also a great attraction to persons who are interested in that oriental race of men.

Besides, may also be seen: The BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA, with its myriads of living fish, and to which have just been added many new specimens, besides A LIVING SEAL; SEA LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, THE WHAT IS IT? or, MAN MONKEY, HAPPY FAMILY, &c., beside

TWO SUPERB DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
EVERY DAY, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M., at each of which is produced, the elegant Drama,
FAINT HEART NEVER WON A FAIR LADY,
And the laughable and inimitable Farce,
THE HAUNTED CHAMBER,

Which has never failed to convulse the house with laughter.

During the entertainment will also appear,
MISS TOEDT, THE WONDERFUL VIOLINIST,
And MISS DAWRON, in a Patriotic Song.

And, notwithstanding all these novelties and attractions, the price of admission is only 25 cents; children under ten years, 15 cents; while it would cost ten times that amount to see the same things at other establishments.

TWO LIVING WHALES

NOW ON EXHIBITION,
AT JONES' WOODS.

Admission only 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents. The 2d and 3d av. cars convey passengers to 66th-st., within five minutes' walk of Jones' Wood.

WINTER GARDEN.

FOURTH
AND
LAST WEEK
of the brilliant and beautiful comedienne,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
who will appear on
MONDAY, Sept. 30,
in two characters—as
ANN BRACEGIRDLE,
In the petite Comedy of
THE ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT.
Scene—London. Period 1690.
Also as
CINDERELLA,
In the burlesque of that title, with
NEW SONG
AND
DANCE.

To crown this closing week of the performances of this, perhaps the most popular and attractive actress who has ever appeared on the New-York stage, the management has pleasure in announcing an engagement with the celebrated Spanish Dancers,

SENORINA ISABELLA CUBAS
AND
SENOR JUAN XIMENES,

who have appeared with the most unbounded success at the Royal Opera Houses of Madrid, St. Petersburg, Constantinople and Vienna, and the Lyceum Theatre, London. Speaking of her appearance in London, the *Times* says: "In appearance the DONNA ISABEL CUBAS embodies the idea we have been accustomed to attach to those magnificent Andalusian beauties who have maddened the brains of both Moors and Christians, and have been the theme of some of the most charming compositions of the Spanish muse. Her costumes (for the audience were delighted with two sets of national characteristic dances) were at once simple and costly, and distinguished by the most exquisite taste. Her dancing emphatically belongs to the grandiose school, if we may use the expression, and has nothing in common with that petite elegance which rendered PEPITA NENA so great a favorite some seasons since; but the energy and activity which we were of course prepared to witness in Spanish dancing is by Donna ISABEL subdued by a most exquisite elegance and refinement, which produced so decided an effect upon her audience as to leave us no hesitation in declaring her début 'a transcendent success.'"

The performance will embrace:

1. A new Medley Overture, by Koppitz.
2. The petite comedy of AN ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT, in which Mrs. John Wood, Mrs. G. Sherrett, Messrs. A. H. Davenport and Baker will appear.
3. "The Nightingale Polka," (by desire,) by Koppitz and Lothain.
4. A divertissement, entitled "Flor de Sevilla," in which Señora Isabella Cubas and Don Ximenes will appear, with a full corps de ballet.
5. The musical burlesque of CINDERELLA, in which Mrs. Wood will sing her celebrated comic songs—

While they're here, if they interfere,
Won't we give them a warmer.

And—

Whack, row de dow,
Where was you, General Patterson

Nightly received with
UNBOUNDED APPLAUSE.

In the ball scene, Senora Isabella Cubas and Señor Ximenes will dance "La Giliamilla y el Cuiro."

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
NEW THREE-ACT
UNION BURLESQUE!
TO-DAY,
AND
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
AND
NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
The
SEVEN SONS.
With all its
BRILLIANT NEW SCENERY,
NEW MUSIC, NEW SONGS,
MARCHES, EVOLUTIONS, DRILLS,
&c. &c. &c.

Doors open at 6½, performances commence at 7¼.

Dress circle seats may be secured one week in advance without extra charge.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

(Twentieth Season—1861-'62.)

The Rehearsal and Concerts of the present season will again take place on the same day of the week as in former years, viz: exclusively on

SATURDAY,
at the New Concert Room,
IRVING HALL,
(Directly Opposite the Academy of Music.)

☞ Subscribers, Associate and Professional Members, are requested to secure their subscriptions, by applying at the places designated below, where

AGAINST PAYMENT OF THE AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION
A SET OF TICKETS FOR THE ENTIRE SEASON
WILL BE DELIVERED.

The subscription lists will be opened for subscribers of former seasons, on
TUESDAY, OCT. 1.

New Subscribers cannot be received until
MONDAY, OCT. 14.

☞ The first Rehearsal will take place, as above, on
SATURDAY, OCT. 19.
at 3½ o'clock, P. M.

when the following orchestral pieces will be rehearsed:

Beethoven's Symphony No 5, in C Minor;
Berlioz's Overture, "le Carnival Romaine;"
R. Wagner's Overture to Rienzi;

under the direction of
CARL BERGMANN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—For Five Concerts, and Fifteen Rehearsals:

Associate Members, one admission to all, $5.
Professional Members, one admission to all, $3.
Subscribers, three admissions—to each of the Concerts, only—$10.
Extra Rehearsal Tickets, 50 cents each.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED at the Music-stores of Scharfenburg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.;
C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, and at
S. G. Beisheim, Secretary, No. 373 Broome-st., or at
IRVING HALL, during the time of Rehearsals.

By order,
S. G. BEISHEIM, Secretary, No. 373 Broome-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank, and on Saturday to Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Sept. 16, the steamer NAUSHON will leave Robinson-st. pier daily at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 7 A. M., and Long Branch at 7½ A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 26th-st. station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't-Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern at 4:25 P. M.

T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Sept. 28, 1861.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Coup	91¼	1,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	98
5,000	do	91⅛	20	Metropolitan Bank	85
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg	90⅞	5	Del. & Hud. Can. Co	84½
10,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Coup	81	207	Pac. Mail St. Co.	88
1,000	Treas. 12 p. c. N.	101	100	do s30	87¾
40,950	Tr. 6 p. c. 2 Y'r	98⅜	2[illegible]	Gal. & Chic. R.	69½
1,000	Ohio State 6s, '70	90	[illegible]	N. Y. Cen. R.	73½
1,700	Ohio State 6s, '86	90	15	do	73⅝
1,000	Ill. Coup. Bs. '70	84	50	Erie Railway	25½
4,000	Mh. State 6s, '78	81½	100	do	25⅝
2,000	Michigan 7s	[illegible]	100	Ill. Cen R. Scrip	66
2,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	43½	400	Cl. & Pitts. R.	10
1,000	do	43⅝	29	Cl., Col. & Cin. R.	96¼
2,000	Virginia State 6s	49½	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	29¼
5,000	do s30	49	37	do	29⅜
5,000	do	49	28	do	29⅞
1,000	N. C. State 6s	59½	350	Chic. & R. I. R.	45
83,000	Missouri State 6s	42¼	100	do s10	45
5,000	do s20	42⅝	50	do b10	45⅛
1,000	Louisiana St. 6s	55	500	do	45⅜
4,000	Cal. State 7s	81½	200	do b10	45¼
5,000	do	81¼	250	do s10	45⅛
1,000	Balt. [illegible] C. W. L.	97½	300	do	45¼
1,000	Erie R. 1st m. b.	103¼	100	do s30	45⅛
1,000	do	103	100	do s60	45⅛
1,[illegible]	Hud. R. R. 1st M.	103			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	90⅛	5	Pacific Mail S. Co.	88
5,000	do	90⅝	37	do	88¼
16,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Coup	81	50	do s30	88
20,000	Tr'y 6 ⅌ c. 2 Y'r.	98⅛	10	do	88¾
9,000	Missouri St. 6s.	42⅝	25	do s9	88⅛
10,000	do b4	42⅝	7	Panama Railroad	114
2,000	Virginia State 6s	49	10	do	114⅛
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	92⅛	10	do	115
3,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. b	67	100	Clev. & Toledo R.	29⅝
250	M. S. & N. I. R. b30	31⅛	125	Chi. & R. I. R.	45⅝
50	do b30	31⅝	6	Mil. & P. du C. 1st P	72
20	New-York Cen. R.	73⅜			

MONDAY, Sept. 30—A. M.

The Associated Banks of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, on Saturday afternoon unanimously resolved to accept the second option of $50,000,000 of the National Loan on 7.30 ⅌ cent. Treasury Bonds, having three years to run. The terms of the original programme of the 15th of August are adhered to, and so far as the holders of the Treasury 6 ⅌ cents. of 1863—having at present about eighteen or twenty months to run—are disposed to avail of it, [illegible] can dispose of the Notes to the Banks to be used in payment of the present subscription. There was some difference of views as to carrying out this provision of the original agreement beyond the amounts now held by the Banks, but the better counsel largely prevailed in the Bank Conference, on Saturday, of adhering strictly and in good faith, not only to the immediate parties concerned, but to the public, who have been dealing in these Notes since 15th of August, of adhering to the spirit and letter of the understanding. It seems questionable, from past experience in the 6 ⅌ cents., whether this decision will produce any anxiety for the immediate conversion of all the shorter notes; their present form, with the standing right of conversion, being more convenient to many of the holders. In the same view, it was deemed best not to determine at present the third and final option of $50,000,000 until it will about expire by limitation on the 1st December. A majority of the New-York Banks were ready at once to accept it, and thus avail of the accruing interest on one hundred millions; but, as the delegation from Boston and Philadelphia were without instructions on the subject, and other considerations of a public nature were suggested against placing too large a sum to the immediate credit of the Government, the conclusion arrived at is that no change be made in this part of the first agreement. In the same spirit it was determined, and, we are glad to hear, with diminished opposition, that all proper favor be extended to the United States Notes of Circulation, as a convenient as well as duly authorized means to the conduct of the Treasury Department, with the least possible disturbance to the Specie bases of the three cities, including their Sub-Treasury offices.

The Secretary of the Treasury, who arrived in town on Friday evening, was invited to the Bank conference, and after due explanation of the position and wants of his Department, and the course of administration by the Government generally, expressed his concurrence in what had been done, and his earnest desire to conduct the Government account with the Banks, growing out of these large and liberal negotiations, with as much convenience to all parties, and especially to the Banks, as his sense of the obligations of the amended Sub-Treasury law of 1846 would permit. And the understanding is, that the future drafts of the Department upon the Bank account will be shaped in comparatively moderate sums, and the actual Bullion accumulation in the Sub-Treasury kept down to the lowest working minimum. He believed—and in this he will no doubt have the concurrence of nine-tenths of the public—that with the introduction of United States Notes, payable on demand, fairly established, as it soon will be, the second and succeeding negotiations will work even more kindly than the first, and that the use and unvarying credit of this common medium in the ordinary receipts and disbursements of the Government, as well as in settlement with the Banks, will save the unnecessary and frequent transfer of large amounts of Bullion. And as no advantage to the Government beyond this, except the incidental one of a partial saving of interest where the receivers of the United States Notes voluntarily treat them as an ordinary currency, and thus keep them afloat, is contemplated by Mr. CHASE, no further opposition to this demand circulation will probably be manifested. We learn that Mr. CHASE brought with him a sufficient sum of the *fives*, *tens*, and *twenties*, to supply the immediate wants of the Government offices at Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston. Mr. CISCO previously had an application from one party for $200,000 for circulation in Ohio, which he will supply this morning, receiving the Gold in exchange. On this subject, we copy the following from the Boston *Post*, commending the suggestion of some Clearing-house arrangement for the daily settlements between the Banks and the Treasury to the parties interested:

> "The Bank of Mutual Redemption announces that it will receive from its correspondents, at par, on the same terms as any other good money for redemption, the demand notes of the United States, *wherever they are made payable*. These notes, *wherever payable*, are also received at the Custom-house for all public dues. All this is excellent, and will do much to make these "Demand Notes" popular as a circulation. They are the best paper in the country, and would be the most favorite issue, if the Government would make some arrangement with the Clearing-houses of the three Eastern cities. They should be received everywhere, and paid out everywhere as cash. The thing needed is "to keep them agoing." On Wednesday, the Two-Year Treasury Notes declined to 98, in New-York, with heavy sales, on the rumor that they would not be taken at par by Government, for the second instalment of the National Loan. It is true that the subject is now under consideration between the Banks and the Secretary of the Treasury. The latter originally agreed to take the two-year notes at par *from the banks* for the second instalment of the Loan; and so far as the original holding of these notes by the banks is concerned, there is no question. The only doubts are as to amounts subsequently purchased by banks or now held by individuals. Shall *such amounts* be received at par? As far as we can learn, the burden of argument is strongly for the affirmative. The Government loses nothing but the difference of interest, which loss is fully offset by arranging for a three-year loan in the place of a loan maturing in one and a half years. To exchange the two-year notes at par for the 7-30s would also benefit the new loan and advance the public credit in general, while a refusal would depress the two-year notes and thereby render the 7.30s at par less advantageous in proportion. We have no doubt that Mr. CHASE will decide in a liberal and prudent manner, for the best interests of all concerned."

The Trade and Exchanges of the past week present several unusual points of financial strength for the Country at large, and the steady ease of the Money market. To begin with the Import entries, they amount to over $847,031, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, as against $3,920,879 same week last year. The arrivals of shipping, square-rigged, in the harbor, have been numerous, and mostly from Europe, of first-class vessels, nearly all in ballast. They are at once taken up to load with Grain and Provisions for French and British ports, and at advancing freights, owing to the almost unexampled activity in our Export trade from New-York. The value of the clearances of the week, made up chiefly of Grain and Flour, is $2,295,562, comparing with an active week last year, when the value was $2,179,862. The daily receipts and sales on the Corn Exchange, notwithstanding the interruption of Fast Day, are about the heaviest of the season, and the demand for Wheat for the French market, is deemed the heaviest ever known in New-York, not excepting the famine year, 1847. Under these circumstances a sudden fall in Foreign bills, equal to 1@1½ per cent. on banker's signatures, and 1½@2 per cent. on the exchange drawn directly against Domestic Produce, is not so much to be wondered at, as it should be received as the most gratifying practical evidence which could be desired of the prosperity of the export trade in a season of civil war, and the disposition at the same time of our people to an economical consumption of Foreign goods. The present calculation is, that this new turn in the Exchanges will soon renew the active importation of Bullion, and while this is not needed for the ordinary uses of trade, and would scarcely be desirable, if the French or English National banks were not able to afford it with ease, it will contribute to easy financial conduct of the War, and enable the Associated Banks of the Atlantic cities the more readily to meet the Money wants of the Government, without even the remotest risk of compromising their present undoubted strength. The change, in this view of the matter, is opportune for the present visit of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the acceptance, as above noted, of the Associate Banks of the second option of $50,000,000 in the 7.30 ⅌ cent. Bonds. For other than Government uses, the market for Money has returned to the cheap and easy supply of Midsummer, and notwithstanding a sensible increase in the general volume of business, the demand for discounts, owing to the large portion of current sales being made for cash, has not yet carried the rate above the Bank rate of 7 ⅌ cent. Some large parcels of No. 1 paper at sixty days has been done at 6 ⅌ cent., which rate is also the rule for loans on demand to the Brokers, with exceptional negotiations at 5 ⅌ cent. The Bank line of mercantile discounts is now probably lower than at any time since the Spring of 1858. The general average of Loans and Discounts, including the Government account, will probably show this afternoon a further reduction of three or four millions, while the Specie average, which is a rising one, will probably go over $38,000,000, against $36,808,000 last Monday. The actual amount in Bank this morning is estimated to be nearly forty millions, the heaviest transfer from the Sub-Treasury having been made on Friday, and counting but one day in the average of the week. The Sub-Treasury balance now stands $13,103,484, against $15,541,307 at the close of the previous week. The popular subscriptions to the New Loan at the New-York Sub-Treasury for the week were as follows:

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTION TO NEW 7.30 LOAN.

By individuals.	Last week.	Previous week.
Monday	$542,000	$480,000
Tuesday	218,000	308,000
Wednesday	384,000	445,000
Thursday	Fast Day	250,000
Friday	212,000	413,000
Saturday	444,000	108,000
Total individuals	$1,800,000	$2,004,000
Paid in by Banks	Nil.	7,000,000
Total for week	$1,800,000	$9,004,000
Total for fortnight		$10,804,000
Previously—By Banks	$16,100,000	
Individ's	8,636,000—	24,736,000
Total paid up to date		$35,540,000

The difference between this sum and the $35,000,000 guaranteed by the New-York Banks to 15th October, will be refunded on final settlement of the popular subscriptions.

The Trade returns for eight months of the calendar year at the Port of New-York, as returned by the Custom-house, and published in our paper in tabular form, some days ago, report the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of Bullion, from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, as......$93,727,000

Add four weeks in September	5,910,369
Total since Jan. 1	$99,637,369
Against same time last year	182,943,234
Decreased Import since 1st January	$83,305,865

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, from Jan. 1 to

Aug. 31	$86,506,000
Add four weeks in September	9,023,486
Total clearances since Jan. 1	$95,529,486
Against same time last year	68,172,077
Increased Exports since Jan. 1	$27,457,409

The Exports of Specie from New-York

from Jan. 1 to present date, 1861, are	$3,278,000
Against same time, 1860	42,268,000
Decreased Export of Specie since Jan. 1	$38,990,000

The Receipts of Foreign Gold and Silver, and of Gold from California, at New-York, and at Boston for New-York account, since Jan. 1, are about as follows:

Foreign Gold entered at New-York		$34,640,000
Foreign Gold entered at Boston		7,636,000
California Gold at New-York		26,276,000
Total income of Gold since Jan. 1		$68,522,000
Against same time 1860:		
From California	$25,419,000	
From abroad	951,000—	$26,370,000
Increased receipts since Jan. 1		$42,152,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ⅌ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861	91@91¾
Two years 6 ⅌ cent. Treas. Notes	98¾@97¾@99@98¾
New-York Central	73⅝@73½@73¾@73⅜
New-York and Erie	26¼@25⅜
Reading	35@34⅜
Rock Island	44@45⅜@45¾
Michigan Guaranteed	31@30¾@31⅝
Michigan Southern	14@13¾
Michigan Central	42@42
Toledo	29⅞@30⅛@29⅜@29⅝
Galena	69⅞@69⅞@69⅜
Illinois Central	65⅞@66
Panama	110⅞@115
Pacific Mail	83¼@89⅞@88¼
Missouris	43½@42⅜
Virginias	53@48⅛
Tennessees	43@43⅜
Hudson River	33⅞@33⅛
Harlem Preferred	25¼@25¼
Burlington and Quincy	62⅞@62
Harlem, Common	10⅝@10¼

There was no marked excitement in the Stock dealings of the week. The Government Funded Stocks were firm and in demand, said to be in part for European remittance, and in part, no doubt, to supply our country Bankers with the basis of currency, these Stocks paying a better rate of interest on the market value than the New-York State 6 ⅌ cents. There were some fluctuations, both down and up again, in the Treasury 6 ⅌ cents of 1863, on the rumor that the programme between the Secretary and the Associated Banks for receiving these notes in part pay on the second installment of the 7.30 loan might be changed. On this rumor, several prominent Stock and Money Brokers not only sold out, but, it is said, went heavily *short*, and it is not impossible that one or more of the Banks sold out also at 98⅛@98 ⅌ cent. At the close of the week, it was found that there was no sufficient authority for the rumor, even if consistent with sound policy, (which any such change of programme would not be, either for the Banks or the credit of the New Loan,) and the price returned to 98½ ⅌ cent., and then further advanced to 99, finally closing 98¾@99 ⅌ cent. In New-York Central some heavy *Bull* sales were made early in the week on the advance to 73¾ ⅌ cent. The market after taking 4,000 or 5,000 shares sold for realization, fell off to 73⅜@73¼ ⅌ cent., at which there was a steady demand. There was an advance of 1½ on Rock Island, and ¾@1 ⅌ cent. on Michigan Guaranteed at the close of the week, while other Western shares were steady and in good demand. Pacific Mail Shares are up 5 ⅌ cent. from the previous week, and Panama 4½ ⅌ cent. The Southern State Stocks, especially Virginias and North Carolinas, are 3@4 ⅌ cent. weaker on some auction sales for Illinois Bank account, and the decrease of speculative contracts in Virginias. These contracts which have paid poorly for the *short* sellers are nearly all settled up. For Tennessees there is continued demand at 43@43½ ⅌ cent. Missouris, on the disturbed War news from that State, have fallen back 1 ⅌ cent. The general market on Saturday closed steady.

The following were the bids, on Saturday, for the City Bank Shares. The improvement, since Friday, is 4½ ⅌ cent. on Manhattan, 6 ⅌ cent. on Broadway, and 1 ⅌ cent. each on Phœnix and American Exchange.

New-York	80	Bank of North America	80¾
Manhattan	114¼	Hanover	66
Merchants	85	Metropolitan	85
Mechanics	91	Shoe and Leather	85⅝
America	97½	Corn Exchange	82½
Phœnix	86	Continental	65⅝
Butchers & Drovers	102	St. Nicholas	65
Seventh Ward	110	Marine	73
State of New-York	78	Commonwealth	71
Broadway	116	Importers & Traders	80
American Exchange	81	Park	87
Pacific	105	Artisan's	5
Bank of the Republic	85		

The Railway mortgages were bid for as follows. There is a large improvement on Michigan Southern seconds and Lake Erie and Wabash firsts. Erie thirds are also 1½ ⅌ cent. higher:

N. Y. Central sixes	91	Mich. S. 7 ⅌ c. ass. bds.	53
N. Y. Cen. sixes sub.	88½	N. Indiana firsts	81
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	101	Mich.So.&N.I.S.F.7⅌c.	75½
Erie firsts, '68	103	Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75	92
Erie thirds, '83	85	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ⅌ c.	60
Hudson firsts '69	108	T. H. & A. sec., 8 ⅌ c.'70	18
Hud. seconds, S. F. '85	96	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	11
Hudson thirds, '75	79½	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	81
Hudson convert., '67	71	C.& N. W. firsts, 2d ser.	37
Harlem firsts, '69-73	93½	Han. & St. Joseph	28
Harlem seconds, '64	90	N. J. Cen. firsts	102½
Harlem thirds, '68	70	Chi. & R. I. firsts	92½
Mich. Cen. N.F.8 ⅌ c.'82	98	L. E. & Wabash firsts	66
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c	92½	L. E.& Wabash seconds	32
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. firsts	81	Cl. & Tol. firsts, S. F.	73½
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. seconds	60		

We publish on another page, two communications from different sources, but both known to us as highly respectable, on the National Loans and Finances. The views of the writers are presented on their own merits, but have perhaps more significance for further legislation by Congress than to the present Loan Act.

A communication from W. H. H., on the non-payment of Fourth Mortgage Interest by the Receiver of the Erie Railway, is held over for the present, in the expectation that the cause of complaint will soon be removed.

We learn that Mr. E. B. RICE, No. 35 John-street, offers a favorable exchange for the assessment scrip of the Ohio and Mississippi Road, soon to be paid in on the foreclosure of the mortgages.

The estimated earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for the week ending Sept. 21, are as follows:

	1860.	1861.
Passenger earnings	$6,104 45	$3,953 85
Freight earnings	16,914 88	27,867 26
Total earnings	$23,019 33	$31,821 11
Increase		$8,801 78

DR. CHEEVER ON THE WAR.

God's Method of Putting Down the Rebellion.

The Church of the Puritans, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER'S, in Union-square, was crowded last evening to listen to the Doctor's discourse on the rebellion, or as he styled it, God's approved method of putting it down. The text, like the discourse, was a continuation of that commenced on Fast Day, and was the 6th verse of the 58th chapter of Isaiah: "Is not this the Fast that I have chosen, to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye brake every yoke." In the opening he said: But we throw ourselves on God, and we speak from Him, and by His authority, out of His word, when we demand, in His name, that our Government prove themselves the ministers of good and not evil to the country, and that they bear the sword against evil doers, rebels and traitors, and not against the poor victims of the tyranny of those traitors. We speak from God and his word, when we demand that our Government, by the power committed to them of God for good, for a terror of evil doers, break the arm of the oppressor, the right arm of this rebellion, and let the oppressed go free. We speak from God, and at His command, when we call upon our Government to keep the fast, which they themselves have appointed, in professed recognition of the authority of God and His word, for the whole nation—when we call upon them to keep that fast themselves, in the very way that God has enjoined, by breaking every yoke, and putting down this hideous and blood-thirsty rebellion, by destroying its central power and wickedness. Let them advance to its central shrine, and cut down its moloch of Slavery from his throne, and open the prison doors of the millions still fattened for his sacrifices; let them do this, and the priests of that hellish Confederacy will fly howling from its altars, and the armies of the Confederacy will be disbanded in terror, and a free people will take the prophets of this Baal and let none of them escape. The people, indeed, are longing for the Government to give the signal for this righteous exercise of power.

Doubtless the great work before us, for God, for ourselves, for mankind, for humanity, is the putting down of this rebellion, and our whole energies, at God's command are to be concentrated in this one work. The one grand question of duty is just this: how can this work be done most directly, most sweepingly, most effectively, at the least expense of blood and treasure, and in the best way for the honor of God, for the ends of justice and humanity, for our own good, and for the benefit of man.

If there is one plain measure, one energetic movement that can accomplish this, and save us the anguish, the misery, the horror of more bloody battles,—if there is one blow that, rightly struck, would save our citizens, our households from mourning and desolation, would secure the honor of our country, the favor of God, the interests of humanity, the applauding, righteous verdict of mankind,—a blow that would cut asunder the arteries of this rebellion and strike it dead,—then, if we refuse to strike that blow, and prefer to have our own soldiers sacrificed rather than release the victims and destroy the Moloch of the rebels, then *we are the traitors*, and the guilt of the rebellion is on our souls, and God will deal with us accordingly.

The question comes, what are the elements of the rebellion, its objects, its motives, its one great ruling purpose and law? If we can discover that, then we must strike for God and humanity; then it is our duty to strike, then we shall be successful. This rebellion, in plunging us into this national misery, has been the opening of a door by the hand of God through our obedience to him. This rebellion and this war, by making it possible for us to conquer the rebellion and deliver the whole nation at a single blow, is the greatest boon ever conferred upon us by Divine Providence. We are mad even to perdition not to avail ourselves of it. God has taken us by this judgment as in the arms of an angel of mercy, and laid us down at the threshold of this opportunity; stood us up upon our feet before this open door through which we might enter to an almost bloodless victory and peace; to a glorious career of self-regeneration, freedom and beneficence; and yet we refuse it, and treat the urgent offer of it as a crime, and those who demand it in the name of God and humanity as traitors to the Government. It is as if there was war in heaven—heaven itself had agreed upon a union with Lucifer on his grounds—had proclaimed their determination, first to subjugate him, and then take the sin of the whole rebellion into partnership—had proclaimed that Satan's sin was sacred—was a primal law of heaven, if only he would pursue it in subjection to heaven—in subordination to heaven's authorities as supreme. We resolve to reconstruct our Union under their law, at their pleasure, to keep their oligarchs in power, and their iniquity supreme and popular. The transaction constitutes our Government a slaveholding Government; the transaction is not one iota more elevated or less injurious and wicked than that of selling human beings to put the avails into the missionary-box. But when we regard it in the scale and in the manner in which it has been carried on, the impiety and the wickedness are astounding. For example—for the sake of keeping Kentucky loyal to the Union, we agree to keep four millions of human beings in Slavery, over whom we have no right whatever but for protection of their rights; yet we agree to destroy every one of those rights and keep them in the condition of chattels, provided Kentucky will simply not join the rebellion. That is, we agree to keep the heart of the rebellion secure from attack, provided Kentucky will keep out of it. We pay Kentucky for not joining the rebellion by the price of four millions of slaves kept in bondage; in other words, we agree to disobey God and not to use ourselves the means God has given us for putting down the rebellion for the sake of keeping Kentucky from joining the rebellion.

Let the slaves in the rebellious States be declared free, and let a single one of these States be invaded by an Army with the proclamation of God, justice [illegible] rebellion would follow; and Slavery and the rebellion being thus crushed in the rebel States, all difficulty would cease in the other States. Slavery might be left to itself in Kentucky, and free permission safely accorded to that State to keep her own peculiar institution; but who does not see that she would be instantly ashamed of it—sick unto death—hastening to throw it off for her own salvation? Draw a cordon of freedom and righteousness around Kentucky on the South, by putting down the rebellion and proclaiming the law of freedom in the rebel States, where, in fact, by act of Congress all rebel property being confiscated, the slaves are free; carry that act and operation of freedom through the rebel States, and Kentucky, instead of demanding any longer the protection of Slavery, would beg to be included in the same arrangement, would implore the Government to help until the millstone of Slavery from around her own State neck. There is no difficulty in the path of duty in this thing. All our perplexities are removed, all obstacles out of the way, and victory is sure, and our salvation covenanted and completed of God, the moment we take this step of obedience to Him, and resolve to break every yoke.

But time and danger are pressing on, and by a refusal of this just measure we are preparing a state of things which, when the necessity comes upon us of employing emancipation for our own salvation, will prevent the possibility of such a refuge, will deprive us of the ability to use it. Once it was in our power, in a short time it may not be so. "Because I called, but ye refused, therefore will I laugh at your calamity, and mock when your fear cometh." When you are holding on for a higher price, God puts a worm into your grain, and when you open this reserved supply, you will find it nothing but a pestilence.

How dreadful it is to be trembling on the eve of a great and dreadful battle, which might have been entirely prevented even three weeks ago, by a division of the South in behalf of justice and humanity.

CITY POLITICS.

The Union Party of Tax-payers.

An important movement among the wealthy and respectable portion of our citizens, but which has not heretofore attracted public attention, is revealed in the following circular, to which attention is now invited. The movement is indorsed by such citizens as James W. Beekman, David Hoadley, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Moses Taylor, Jno. H. Brower, Alexander T. Stewart, Wm. B. Astor, Wm. F. Havemeyer, and a large number of persons equally well known in the City:

THE TAX-PAYERS' UNION PARTY.

LAW LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON SQUARE,
Sept. 28, 1861.

At a meeting of the TAX-PAYERS' UNION CONVENTION, held at the University Law Library, on the evening of the 27th inst., of which you had due notice, a large number of Delegates being present, notwithstanding the violent storm, the platform of the party was unanimously reaffirmed and finally adopted.

It was decided not to proceed to the nomination of candidates for the various offices until Tuesday evening next, Oct. 1. A Committee, consisting of James W. Beekman, Z. N. Ely, Daniel Shepherd, W. B. Wedgwood, and George P. Rogers, were appointed, to which the Chairman was added, TO SUGGEST A PLAN FOR A PERMANENT ORGANIZATION, with power to confer with like committees of other similar organizations, and also with power to suggest, at the next meeting, the names of candidates to be supported at the ensuing election. Letters were read from Messrs. Gabriel Winter, N. H. Carman, John A. Appleton, John Alstyne, and others, highly approving the objects of the Convention. The Convention was then eloquently addressed by Daniel Shepherd, Esq., followed by Prof. Wedgwood, H. I. Hart, Esq., and others. A high degree of enthusiasm prevailed. The Convention then, on motion, adjourned to meet at the same place, (the University Law Library,) on Tuesday evening next, at 8 o'clock, to select candidates for the ensuing election.

Punctual attendance is requested of every Delegate, as the business to be transacted is of the highest importance.

The Convention has adopted as its platform:

1. A tax sufficient to defray the necessary expenses of the City Government, but not one dollar for any other purpose.
2. A prudent and economical administration of all departments of the City Government.
3. Men of ability, integrity and experience in every office.
4. The abrogation of all political distinction.
5. A vigorous prosecution of the war for the preservation of the Union.

JOHN LIVINGSTON, Chairman.

H. H. WILLIAMS, } Secretaries.
W. B. WEDGWOOD. }

DELEGATES TO THE TAX-PAYERS' UNION CONVENTION.

Jas. W. Beekman,
David Hoadley,
Silas Bronson,
Samuel Willets,
Smith Sheldon,
Benj. L. Swan,
Wm. H. Aspinwall,
Thomas H. Faile,
Gard. G. Howland,
Ezra Wheeler,
Paul Spofford,
J. Thompson,
F. A. Palmer,
John Bodine,
F. P. Schoals,
John R. Lawrence,
William A. Hall,
C. V. S. Roosevelt,
Bradish Johnson,
Daniel Parish,
Moses Taylor,
John H. Brower,
Chas. H. Marshall,
David Lane,
S. B. Chittenden,
E. E. Morgan,
James Murphy,
Lucius Hopkins,
G. A. Conover,
H. I. Hart,
Ralph Mead,
E. D. Brown,
R. Dart,
Robt. L. Maitland,
Alex. F. Stewart,
D. C. Kingsland,
James Gallatin,
A. C. Kingsland,
C. V. L. Ostrander,
C. A. Macy,
John Stewart, Jr.,
Wm. A. Sale, Jr.,
Richard Berry,
Sam. I. Hunt,
E. Cauldwell,
Josiah Macy,
Wm. N. Seymour,
Wm. A. White,
Nathan C. Ely,
Benj. Aymar,
David Banks,
Joseph N. Barnes,
James Benkard,
Chas. S. Benson,
William Betts,
Benj. Brandreth,
Orison Blunt,
Seabury Brewster,
Silas Brown,
Robert I. Brown,
Henry Bruner,
G. W. Burnham,
D. P. Campbell,
Freeman Campbell,
Rich'd F. Carman,
Henry Chauncey,
James E. Cooley,
Thomas Crane,
Richard Cromwell,
Patrick Dickie,
Wm. Douglas,
Wm. E. Foster,
John Caswell,
Henry Coit,
Lewis Custis,
Hamilton Fish,
J. A. Luqueer,
James Stuart,
Abram R. Vannest,
Allan Hay,
John Castree,
Wm. B. Astor,
Fletcher Westray,
J. Van Benschoten,
Robt. S. Luqueer,
J. Ogden Hoffman,
Shepherd Knapp,
George Griswold,
Wm. G. Lambert,
Simeon Baldwin,
Amos R. Eno,
Homer Morgan,
Peter Cooper,
James W. Gerard,
J. H. Ransom,
James Crumbie,
Wm. E. Dodge,
R. D. Lathrop,
Gorham D. Abbott,
Robert Nunns,
R. A. Witthaus,
Hermann Maas,
Benj. R. Winthrop,
Rich. A. Reading,
William Hoople,
James Harper,
J. M. Carnochan,
F. W. Geissenhainer,
John J. Astor,
John Harper,
Daniel Shepherd,
David Allerton,
G. W. Quintard,
David M. Walduck,
John Livingston,
Robt. L. Stewart,
Wm. F. Havemeyer,
H. M. Schieffelin,
James Boorman,
John C. Green,
R. B. Minturn,
Wm. A. Freeborn,
Peter Gassner,
Clinton Gilbert,
Peter Gilsey,
Peter Goelet,
John C. Hamilton,
George Jones,
Robt. L. Kennedy,
Jas. G. King,
Abm. R. Lawrence,
R. W. Jaffray,
John Cisco,
Wm. B. Moffatt,
John H. Talman,
Joseph Meeks,
Charles H. Mount,
Peter I. Nevius,
James Phalen,
David M. Peyser,
John Pettigrew,
Isaac N. Phelps,
Waldron B. Post,
Royal Phelps.
Wm. A. Booth,
W. B. Duncan,
Z. S. Ely,
Samuel Wetmore,
Isaac O. Barker,
Caleb Swan,
J. G. Burkhalter,
C. Vanderbilt,
A. Althause,
T. F. Secor,
James Stokes,
P. S. Halstead,
J. A. Kernochan,
James Brooks,
J. Kernochan,
A. M. Bininger,
Jacob Cram,
H. D. Brooks,
Lucius Hart,
Saml. C. Ellis,
A. Voorhees,
Ramsay Crooks,
John Hoch,
John Finlay,
J. M. Reed,
Valentine Mott,
Hiram Anderson,
H. H. Williams,
F. Rollwagen, Sr.,
H. R. Searles,
Phillips Phœnix,
T. M. Adriance,
Wm. Flannelly,
Bryant McCahill,
R. P. Lugar,
S. Cambreleng,
Rich. L. Suydam,
C. H. Lillienthal,
Wm. Thompson,
Peter Lorillard,
Jacob Lorillard,
B. Lorillard,
Samuel Colgate,
John Babcock,
Isaac Adriance,
Herman D. Aldrich,
John Anderson,
Levi Apgar,
John A. Appleton,
Edw. C. Richards,
Jas. H. Roosevelt,
L. M. Rutherford,
John F. Trow,
Joseph Sampson,
M. B. Schieffelin,
Wm. Simpson,
Benj. Stephens,
Garrit H. Striker,
Thos. Suffern,
John A. Gray,
M. Van Schaick,
John F. Walter,
John D. Wendel,
John Wilson,
Robert Ray,
Henry Young,
John T. Johnston,
Wm. B. Wedgwood,
Gabriel Winter,
George P. Rogers,
James Lenox,
W. C. Rhinelander.

From Fort Scott.

PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT ON THE BORDER BETWEEN GEN. LANE AND GEN. RAINS.

FORT SCOTT, Sept. 5, 1861.

Editors Missouri Democrat:

As much anxiety has existed for some time in reference to the fate of this place, and as many false rumors have gone abroad, will you allow me space to inform the public in reference to the true condition of things at this date.

During the last few days of August, small squads of Secessionists were frequently gathering within striking distance of this fort, and as often detachments of cavalry were sent out, which dispersed them. Our scouts were constantly passing through all parts of the country, and the commander of this post, Col. MONTGOMERY, was kept posted in regard to the movements of the enemy. Saturday, the 31st ult., intelligence was received that all these little detachments had moved South, and also that the main body of the Army under Gen. PRICE, had made a retrograde movement. All our information was correct, except the last, and this was so adroitly mixed up with the true, that it was accepted. Sunday, the 1st inst., the various regiments were generally engaged in divine service, and no one was apprehensive of immediate danger. The herdsmen of the mules connected with the train of Col. WEER's command had carelessly taken them out some four miles from the fort, where the grass and water were of the first quality. This was not known to the Colonel, nor to any one else, except the herdsmen themselves. About 4 o'clock on Sunday the rebels came in and killed one of the herdsmen, captured some dozen citizens on the road, and drove off the mules, some seventy in number. The whole affair was managed with considerable skill. A strong detachment of cavalry and infantry marched up within two miles of town, to keep our forces at bay whilst the mules were hurried away beyond our reach. These were attacked and repulsed by Capt. VEALE and Capt. WILLIAMS, in gallant style, and without loss on our side. The enemy carried three wounded or dead from the field. In the meantime Col. JOHNSON's cavalry, the infantry and artillery, only two guns, a six-pounder and a twelve-pound howitzer were in the field. Col. MONTGOMERY commanded the cavalry, and Major WILLIAMS the infantry. The enemy had disappeared, and no one could tell just where he was. The impression was general that we had seen but a scouting or marauding party, and that the main body was in the timber some two miles in advance of us. Col. JOHNSON's command was ordered to outflank his supposed position, and in some way stir him up and provoke a fight. JOHNSON not finding the enemy, pressed on and overtook him some eight miles from town, but was in no condition to give him battle, as his men were generally armed with sabres and Navy revolvers. Only one company carried Sharp's rifles.

On the return of Col. JOHNSON, affairs were thoroughly canvassed, and it appeared we had something more than boys' play on hand.

Gen. LANE ordered Col. MONTGOMERY to take all the cavalry the next morning and go in search of the foe, not for the purpose of fighting him, but to ascertain his strength, locality, the nature of his arms, and his fighting qualities. No doubt existed that a strong Army had been collected, and that it was within striking distance of Fort Scott.

As Col. JOHNSON had seen the enemy last, he was ordered to lead the advance; Col. MONTGOMERY soon followed, and he was followed by a part of Col. JENNISON's command. About noon the enemy was discovered on the west bank of the dry wood, twelve miles from Fort Scott. Two of their scouts were taken prisoners, and one was killed. Col. MONTGOMERY had hardly got his men into line when the rebels retreated, pell-mell, across the creek and through the timber, and were hotly pursued. They were seen to pass over a ridge into the bed of a ravine, where they disappeared from sight. Col. MONTGOMERY saw at a glance that he had found the enemy, and was determined to measure his strength. The creek has but one crossing in that place, or near there, and the banks were very high and abrupt; three horses cannot cross abreast without being crowded, but the Colonel ordered his men through and up the hill; Col. JOHNSON was assigned the post of honor, and led the right wing. No sooner had our men emerged from the timber than they heard the booming of cannon, and the whizzing shells passed over the heads of our boys and dropped into the woods. The object of the enemy was to distract our forces as they formed into line, but it so happened that our men did not need any forming into line. JOHNSON led the way to the extreme left of the enemy, and his rear handsomely swung around and came into position at once. Our little 12-pound howitzer, under command of Capt. MOONLIGHT, was posted in the centre, supported by Capt. WILLIAMS company. Col. MONTGOMERY with the balance of his command formed the left wing. The two forces, when drawn up in battle array, described a semicircle, the ridge dividing them, and the National troops on the outside. Col. MONTGOMERY ordered his men to dismount, to give the horses to every sixth man, and to crawl up to the summit through the grass and fight in a prostrate condition—Sharp's rifles being breech-loading, there was no inconvenience attending this. The first few rounds drove the rebels down the hill, and silenced one of their batteries. The fight continued an hour and a half, and nearly all that time, the shells, balls, and in fact all the missiles of the enemy, passed at least ten feet over the head of our boys. Col. MONTGOMERY, in the meantime, had been carefully measuring the strength of the enemy. Capt MILLER and Capt. MILLER, Jr., as aids, had rendered him such service as enabled him to give much attention to this matter. He had been able to distinguish seven pieces of artillery, a large cavalry force, and the whole Army he judged could not be less than 6,000 strong, and in a strong position. He was now prepared to make up his report—his mission was fulfilled. Gen. LANE's orders were imperative not to allow his men to be cut to pieces by a superior force. He noticed at this time that the enemy was getting his guns into position, that the storm of grape and shell was gradually lowering, and that a movement had commenced to outflank him on the left. But to get 450 men, mostly raw recruits, out of the reach of seven cannon and 6,000 men, through that deep, narrow cut, was a task that called for the retreating skill and experience of a SIEGEL. MONTGOMERY's plan was laid in a moment. He quietly passed along the line and said, "Fall back, boys, file left and march." No bugle was sounded, and the men themselves hardly knew that they were retreating from the field. Such was the order of the retreat that our forces faced the flanking movement as well as the main Army and kept it back. Two companies in Col. JOHNSON's command could not comprehend the reason for such a slow movement in leaving the field, and made an attempt to break from the line, and go directly to the crossing. But the enraged Colonel dashed in before them, and with pistol in hand, drove them back into line. The enemy supposed we had fallen back behind the ridge a few paces, and did not know of the retreat till at least half the column had crossed the creek.

As soon as possible his artillery was brought on to the summit, but our men were beyond the range of his shot. He raised a sort of yell of gladness, which indicated how pleased he was that MONTGOMERY's inspection was over. Two of our men were killed, two are missing, and five were wounded. The statements of the prisoners taken, and other accounts, corroborate the estimation MONTGOMERY made of the strength of the enemy. We have heard very directly that the loss of the enemy was forty killed and about one hundred wounded. In the beginning of the action our shot was very effective, as the enemy was within the range of Sharp's rifles, and one shell was seen to explode among them.

On the reception of Col. MONTGOMERY's report, Gen. LANE ordered the removal of all the Government stores to Fort Lincoln, 12 miles above, on the Osage. Fort Scott was never intended by Nature or the Government, to be a fortified place. It is surrounded on the East and South by a circular ridge about a mile distant from town; from any place on this ridge, cannon can command any part of the fort. Families were ordered to leave, torches were prepared, and the decree went forth that the enemy could not occupy Fort Scott only as he found it wrapped in flames. But the names of LANE and MONTGOMERY have been a tower of strength, and Fort Scott stands to-day.

The cowards have selected a strong position on the Dry Wood, and are waiting an attack. I have just learned that the enemy has left under orders to march on Lexington.

H. H. MOORE.

Personal.

Mr. and Mrs. EDWIN JAMES arrived at the Fifth-avenue Hotel yesterday, from visiting the Far West and Upper and Lower Canada. The distinguished Barrister will proceed on a visit to the Southern States before the English Courts meet for the November Term.

An Episcopal Clergyman in Trouble.

From the Newark Mercury, Sept. 27.

An excitement occurred in the House of Prayer, (Episcopal) at the service on Fast Day. The officiating clergyman, Rev. Mr. STEARNS, who has been temporarily supplying the place of Rev. Mr. SHACKELFORD, in his discourse, pointedly justified the course of the South, and denounced the North.

Several members of the congregation left the house, while others hissed, and the leading Vestryman demanded and procured the manuscript, which has been laid before the United States District Attorney.

Gen. Sumner "Never Surrenders."

The following order appears in the San Francisco papers:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, }
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3, 1861. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20.—No Federal troops in the Department of the Pacific will ever surrender to rebels.

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Official—RICHARD C. DRUM, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Arrivals in the City.

Major-Gen. Benjamin F. Futler, Gen. Burnside, Dr. Kimball and Lieut. W. H. Weigel, of the United States Army; Edwin James, of England; C. G. Allen, of Bangkok, Siam; Jose Marquez Guinarez, Fortunato F. Widal and Fernandez Pinheiro, of the Brazilian corvette, and Mayor Bemis, of Springfield, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Hon. Ira Harris, of Albany; E. H. Rollins, of Concord, New-Hampshire; S. Q. Porter, of Connecticut; J. S. Carlisle, of Virginia; Capt. Whistler, of the United States Army; Lieut. Cushman and Lieut. Sproston of the United States Navy; Dr. J. F. Weeds, of the United States Army; Rev. K. Mitchell, of Quebec, and James T. Ames, of Chicopee, Mass., are at the Astor House.

Prince de Joinville, Duc de Penthieve and Dr. Leclerc; Capt. Eddy, of the U. S. Army, and J. H. Burk, of England, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. J. B. Howe, of Newark Valley; Gorham Blake, of Boston; Dr. G. S. Beardsley, of the U. S. Navy; S. Peon, of Yucatan; Capt. H. A. Hascall, Lieuts. W. H. Bell, E. E. Pauling and A. J. Smith, of the U. S. Army; C. R. Dimond, of Iowa, and Geo. P. Plant, of St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. M. Valmeica, of Philadelphia; Edward Preble, J. K. Bartlett, of the U. S. Navy; G. S. Pettinos, of San Francisco; Jno. A. Darling, of the U. S. Navy; L. H. Crocker, of Oswego; and Lieut. E. W. H. Read, of the U. S. Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Norris, of Maine, and Prof. J. M. Watson, of Oswego, are at the International Hotel.

Major Haworth, of England, and Dr. Stebbins, of Stamford, Ct., are at the Everett House.

Mrs. Gen. N. P. Banks is stopping at the New-York Hotel.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Saturday, Sept. 28—4 P. M.

FLOUR advanced 10c., and in fair demand. WHEAT sells readily in car lots at $1 15 for State Spring; $1 16 for mixed State; $1 20 for red State; $1 25 for white Indiana and Genesee, and $1 34@$1 36 for white Michigan. RYE sells in the street at 71c. for 60 pounds, with an upward tendency. BARLEY dull; inquiry chiefly for good State and Canada West; sales, last evening, 1,700 bushels Winter at 61c.; 2,400 bushels bright State, four-rowed, at 71c.; to-day, 7,000 bushels Cayuga in lots at 55c.@56c., and 500 bushels State, four-rowed, at 64c. CORN dull; supply cut off by some detention on the Canal at the 16 locks; last evening, about 22,000 bushels Western mixed sold to arrive at 51c.; to-day, 3,000 bushels in car lots at 51c., and 1,000 bushels ditto, from store, at 53c. OATS dull and lower, at 32½c. WHISKY, sales 3,000 bbls. at 20c. Received by Central Railroad, for New-York—8,719 bbls. Flour; 724 bags Wheat; 423 bbls. Pork; 314 boxes Cheese; 260 bbls. Highwines; 84 bales Wool;—for Boston and the East, 2,290 bbls. Flour; 285 bales Wool. Shipped by tows to New-York, Sept. 27th—104,000 bushels Corn; 113,700 bushels Wheat; 20,500 bushels Oats; 9,000 bushels Feed.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 28—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT, the market is quiet and firm, sales 31,000 bushels of Chicago Spring, at 95c.@96c.; 15,000 bushels Red Winter Western, $1 05½@$1 06; 15,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, on private terms. CANAL FREIGHTS to New-York, Corn, 18½c.; Wheat, 20c. *Lake Imports*—16,000 bbls. Flour, 496,000 bushels Wheat, 432,000 bushels Corn, 40,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—140,000 bushels Wheat, 150,000 bushels Corn, 120,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Sept. 28.

FLOUR unchanged; demand moderate. WHEAT dull; sales 6,000 bushels Chicago Spring, on private terms. CORN in good demand at 40c., but there is none on the market. BARLEY nominally at 55c.@57c. for Bay Quinte, and 61c.@63c. for Prime Toronto; no sales. RYE and other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; Flour 37c.@38c., Wheat 12c., Corn 11c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—30,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Barley, 1,500 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—1,150 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 58,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 28.

FLOUR active. WHEAT lower, at 76c.@77c. for No. 1 and 77c.@78c. for No. 2, in store. CORN firmer. OATS steady. *Receipts*—12,000 bbls. Flour, 175,000 bushels Wheat, 140,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—1,200 bbls. Flour, 85,000 bushels Wheat, 174,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS quiet. EXCHANGE unchanged.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Marion, from Havana—James Riera, Santiago Michelan, Francisco Clavera, Mrs. Eliza B. Egea, Chas. H. Storrs, Francis J. Waldmayer, Francisco Anido, Nicholas Glennon, Felipe Albertazzi, Wm. Cohen, Miguel F. Figares, Manuel G. Barbon, Enrique Tapia, John Scott, Ah-Ho, Chinese interpreter, Joseph Smith, Louis Hagars.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 55	Sun sets	5 45	Moon rises	1 [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	4 15	Gov. Island	5 04	Hell Gate	6 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Sept. 29.

Arrived.

U. S. Mail steamship Marion, Phillips, Havana, Sept. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. The 27th, 4 P. M., 65 miles S. of Hatteras, experienced a very violent gale from S. E. and S. W., accompanied with severe thunder and lightning and floods of rain; lasted till midnight; 28th, 10 A. M., lat. 36 27, lon. 74 16, passed barkentine Young America, from Havana Sept. 15, bound to New-York.

U. S. steam transport Thomas Sparks, Green, Washington, D. C., in ballast.

U. S. steam transport, Sachem, Nicholas, Washington, D. C., in ballast.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Delaware, Ashmore, Trenton, with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Petrel, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Rhine, Moore, London, Aug. 10, and the Sand's End the 22d, with mdse. and 23 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had strong westerly winds and very squally weather east of the Banks, and light baffling winds, with very foggy weather since for eleven days. Sept. 20, lat. 43 34, lon. 59 30, exchanged signals with a ship showing 3d distinguishing pendant, No. 2,645, bound east.

Ship Timoda, (of Boston,) Grant, Liverpool 36 ds., with coal to Lunt & Co.

Bark Lamplighter Thompson, Salt Cay, Sept. 13, with salt to John M. Smith's Sons.

Bark Argean, Crosby, Providence 3 ds., in ballast to J. W. Elwell. Was towed to this City by steamtug Rapid.

Brig Sophia, (Br., of Liverpool, N. S.,) Henderson, Ponce, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to Thomas James.

Bark Helen Maria, (of Boston,) Marshall, Cumberland Harbor, Cuba, 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to master. July 27, (on outward passage,) lat. 35 48, lon. 74, was chased by a fore-and-aft schr. for six hours, but outsailed her. She was painted black, with a white stripe around her; was about 200 tons burden.

Brig B. K. Eaton, (of Searsport,) Nichols, East Harbor, J. I., Sept. 13, with salt to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Sld. in co. with brig Open Sea, Babbidge, for New-York.

Schr. Arctic, Hicks, Alexandria 6 ds., with coal. 27th inst., when anchored in the Breakwater during a heavy S. E. gale, saw a 3-masted propeller, painted black, come into Cape Henelopen, blowing her whistle and apparently in a sinking condition, as she was run ashore; supposed her to be a transport, as a number of boxes were floating around.

Schr. D. F. Keeling, (Br.,) Raymond, Minatitlan, Mexico, 30 ds., with mahogany to order. Sept. 17, lat. 24 17, lon. 84 30, was boarded from U. S. sloop-of-war Brooklyn, cruising, all well. The bark James Andrews, for Liverpool, sailed 4 ds. previous. The French bark, Panama Packet, for Havre, while going out struck on the Bar, causing her to leak so badly that she sunk; all hands saved. Left no American vessels.

Schr. Victoria, (Br., of Halifax,) Zuvertier, St. Thomas Sept. 11, in ballast to master.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Lovell, Albany, mdse. for Boston.

Schr. Mary E. Mangan, Whalen, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Cyrus Chamberlin, Lovell, Albany, with mdse. for Boston.

Schr. E. Wotten, Dibble, Poughkeepsie, with iron for Providence.

Sloop E. Sprague, Gibbs, Poughkeepsie, with iron for Providence.

WIND—During the day, from N. W.

Sailed.

Sept. 28.—Ships Yorkshire, Liverpool; Free Trade, do.; Susan Hinks, Havre; Robena, Glasgow. Barks S. W. Pike, Bordeaux; Mary, San Francisco; Atlantic, (Brem.,) Bremen; Quincy, (Br.,) Dunkirk; Elwing, (Belg.,) Antwerp; Persia, (Br.,) Cork; George Durkee, (Br.,) Galway; Bonito, (Br.,) Jamaica. Brigs Mary Ann, Cork; Emma, Pra; Bion Bradbury, Demarara; Guauche, (Span.,) Teneriffe. Schrs. A. E. Barnes, Porto Rico; R. A. Fisher, Para; Mohawk, Ponce; Clifton, (Br.,) Matanzas; E. D. Horton, (Br.,) Savanilla; Brothers, (Br.,) Cienfuegos; Maria Pike, Aspinwall; Central America, Oporto; Col. Penniman, Marseilles.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 29—Arr. ship Mont Blanc, Gottenburg; bark Ben. Bengos, Cienfuegos.

The ship Cygnet, of New-York for St. John, N. B., struck in the middle ground, Vineyard Sound, on Saturday, A. M. She was got off this morning without damage.

Spoken, &c.

Archi McMullen—ship, (of Greenock,) Lyle, from Nevassa, W. I., for Queenstown for orders, Sept. 21, lat. 26 49, lon. 80.

Speedway—brig, Atherton, Portland 14 ds. for Matanzas, all well, Sept. 18, lat. 27 20, lon. 73 30.

Mangoni—brig, from Searsport for Cardenas, Sept. 19, lat. 28 32, lon. 73 35.

Promenade—schr., (Br., of Barrington, N. S.,) from Halifax for Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 16, lat. 22, lon. 68.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., Sept. 16, bark John Benson, for New-York, loading; brig Gold Hunter, (Br., of Halifax,) for Portland, with molasses.

At Guayanilla, Sept. 14, bark Evening Star, for New-Haven in 4 days.

A CARD.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, having purchased a large lot of Bombazines at panic prices, is offering them at retail at less than cost of importation.

Also, Black and Second Mourning Silks, in every style and quality, at unusually low prices, together with a large and general assortment of desirable Mourning Goods, purchased during the recent panic, which he is offering at little more than half cost of importation. Special attention is called to Black Silks at 6s. and $1 per yard.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE.—21 ACRES, GOOD house, barn, granary, carriage-house; buildings new; apple orchard, pear trees, (Bartletts,) raspberries, strawberries, blackberries, currants, &c.; good fences, principally stone; brook of water, well, and no waste land. Apply on the premises to G. B. HAMMOND, M. D., Nanuet, Rockland County, New-York. Price $4,000.

FOR SALE—THE NEAT AND COMMODIOUS double two-story and attic house, situated in the upper part of Irvington, N. J. The ground comprises about 1½ acres. Stages connect with Newark six times a day over a plank-road. Price about $6,500. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm of 97 acres, near Rye Dépôt, Westchester County, with stock, fixtures, implements, &c. Apply to HANSON K. CORNING, No. 84 South-st., New-York.

COTTAGES AND FARMS FOR SALE.—25 acres, for $1,000; 6 acres, $1,550; 12 acres, $1,950; also, other farms. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO BE LET—FURNISHED, FOR ONE YEAR OR eighteen months, to an eligible tenant at a very moderate rent, the house No. 161 West 14th-st., at present occupied by the British Consul; house and lot extra width; garden in the rear. Apply to HOMER MORGAN or E. H. LUDLOW, Nos. 2 and 3 Pine-st.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible] U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	90½	5 Pacific Mail S. Co..	88
[illegible]	90¾	37 do.	88¾
[illegible] U. S. 6s, '81 Coup	91	50 do. s30	88
[illegible] 5 Y'r	88½	10 do.	88¾
[illegible] Missouri St. 6s	42½	25 do. s9	88¾
10,000 do. b4	42¾	7 Panama Railroad	116
[illegible] Virginia State 6s	49	10 do.	114¾
[illegible] Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	92½	10 do.	115
2,000 L.E. & W. 1st M. b	67	100 Clev. & Toledo R.	29¾
200 M. S. & N. I. R. b30	31¾	125 Chi. & R. I. R.	45¾
50 do. b30	31¾	6 Mil. & P. du C. 1st P	72
20 New-York Cen. R.	73½		

MONDAY, Sept. 30—A. M.

The Associated Banks of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, on Saturday afternoon unanimously resolved to accept the second option of $50,000,000 of the National Loan on 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds, having three years' to run. The terms of the original programme of the 15th of August are adhered to, and so far as the holders of the Treasury 6 ℔ cents. of 1863—having at present about eighteen or twenty months to run—are disposed to avail of the privilege, they can dispose of the Notes to the Banks to be used in payment of the present subscription. There was some difference of views as to carrying out this provision of the original agreement beyond the amounts now held by the Banks, but the better counsel largely prevailed in the Bank Conference, on Saturday, of adhering strictly and in good faith, not only to the immediate parties concerned, but to the public, who have been dealing in these Notes since 15th of August, of adhering to the spirit and letter of the understanding. It seems questionable, from past experience in the 6 ℔ cents., whether this decision will produce any anxiety for the immediate conversion of all the shorter notes; their present form, with the standing right of conversion, being more convenient to many of the holders. In the same view, it was deemed best not to determine at present the third and final option of $50,000,000 until it will about expire by limitation on the 1st December. A majority of the New-York Banks were ready at once to accept it, and thus avail of the accruing interest on one hundred millions; but, as the delegation from Boston and Philadelphia were without instructions on the subject, and other considerations of a public nature were suggested against placing too large a sum to the immediate credit of the Government, the conclusion arrived at is that no change be made in this part of the first agreement. In the same spirit it was determined and, we are glad to hear, with diminished opposition, that all proper favor be extended to the United States Notes of Circulation, as a convenient as well as duly authorized means to the conduct of the Treasury Department, with the least possible disturbance to the Specie bases of the three cities, including their Sub-Treasury offices.

The Secretary of the Treasury, who arrived in town on Friday evening, was invited to the Bank conference, and after due explanation of the position and wants of his Department, and the course of administration by the Government generally, expressed his concurrence in what had been done, and his earnest desire to conduct the Government account with the Banks, growing out of these large and liberal negotiations, with as much convenience to all parties, and especially to the Banks, as his sense of the obligations of the amended Sub-Treasury law of 1846 would permit. And the understanding is, that the future drafts of the Department upon the Bank account will be shaped in comparatively moderate sums, and the actual Bullion accumulation in the Sub-Treasury kept down to the lowest working minimum. He believed—and in this he will no doubt have the concurrence of nine-tenths of the public—that with the introduction of United States Notes, payable on demand, fairly established, as it soon will be, the second and succeeding negotiations will work even more kindly than the first, and that the use and unvarying credit of this common medium in the ordinary receipts and disbursements of the Government, as well as in settlement with the Banks, will save the unnecessary and frequent transfer of large amounts of Bullion. And as no advantage to the Government beyond this, except the incidental one of a partial saving of interest where the receivers of the United States Notes voluntarily treat them as an ordinary currency, and thus keep them afloat, is contemplated by Mr. CHASE, no further opposition to this demand circulation will probably be manifested. We learn that Mr. CHASE brought with him a sufficient sum of the *fives, tens,* and *twenties,* to supply the immediate wants of the Government offices at Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston. Mr. CISCO previously had an application from one party for $200,000 for circulation in Ohio, which he will supply this morning, receiving the Gold in exchange. On this subject, we copy the following from the Boston *Post,* commending the suggestion of some Clearing-house arrangement for the daily settlements between the Banks and the Treasury to the parties interested:

"The Bank of Mutual Redemption announces that it will receive from its correspondents, at par, on the same terms as any other good money for redemption, the demand notes of the United States, *whenever they are made payable.* These notes, *wherever payable,* are also received at the Custom-house for all public dues. All this is excellent, and will do much to make these "Demand Notes" popular as a circulation. They are the best paper in the country, and would be the most favorite issue, if the Government would make some arrangement with the Clearing-houses of the three Eastern cities. They should be received everywhere, and paid out everywhere as cash. The thing needed is "to keep them agoing." On Wednesday, the Two-Year Treasury Notes declined to 98, in New-York, with heavy sales, on the rumor that they would not be taken at par by Government, for the second instalment of the National Loan. It is true that the subject is now under consideration between the Banks and the Secretary of the Treasury. The latter originally agreed to take the two-year notes at par *from the banks* for the second instalment of the Loan; and so far as the original holding of these notes by the banks is concerned, there is no question. The only doubts are as to amounts subsequently purchased by banks or now held by individuals. [illegible] at par? [illegible] the Government [illegible] of interest, which [illegible] for a three-year loan in the place of a loan maturing in one and a half years. [illegible] the two-year notes at par for the [illegible] would also benefit the new loan and advance the public credit in general, while a refusal would depreciate the two-year notes and thereby render the 7.30s at par less advantageous in proportion. We have no doubt that Mr. CHASE will decide in a liberal and prudent manner, for the best interests of all concerned."

The Trade and Exchanges of the past week present several unusual points of financial strength for the Country at large, and the steady ease of the Money market. To begin with the Import entries, they amount to over $847,031, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, as against $3,920,879 same week last year. The arrivals of shipping, square-rigged, in the harbor, have been numerous, and mostly from Europe, of first-class vessels, nearly all in ballast. They are at once taken up to load with Grain and Provisions for French and British ports, and at advancing freights, owing to the almost unexampled activity in our Export trade from New-York. The value of the clearances of the week, made up chiefly of Grain and Flour, is $2,295,562, comparing with an active week last year, when the value was $2,179,862. The daily receipts and sales on the Corn Exchange, notwithstanding the interruption of Fast Day, are about the heaviest of the season, and the demand for Wheat for the French market, is deemed the heaviest ever known in New-York, not excepting the famine year, 1847. Under these circumstances a sudden fall in Foreign bills, equal to 1@1½ per cent. on banker's signatures, and 1½@2 per cent. on the exchange drawn directly against Domestic Produce, is not so much to be wondered at, as it should be received as the most gratifying practical evidence which could be desired of the prosperity of the export trade in a season of civil war, and the disposition at the same time of our people to an economical consumption of Foreign goods. The present calculation is, that this new turn in the Exchanges will soon renew the active importation of Bullion, and while this is not needed for the ordinary uses of trade, and would scarcely be desirable, if the French or English National banks were not able to afford it with ease, it will contribute to easy financial conduct of the War, and enable the Associated Banks of the Atlantic cities the more readily to meet the Money wants of the Government, without even the remotest risk of compromising their present undoubted strength. The change, in this view of the matter, is opportune for the present visit of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the acceptance, as above noted, of the Associate Banks of the second option of $50,000,000 in the 7.30 ℔ cent. Bonds. For other than Government uses, the market for Money has returned to the cheap and easy supply of Midsummer, and notwithstanding a sensible increase in the general volume of business, the demand for discounts, owing to the large portion of current sales being made for cash, has not yet carried the rate above the Bank rate of 7 ℔ cent. Some large parcels of No. 1 paper at sixty days has been done at 6 ℔ cent., which rate is also the rule for loans on demand to the Brokers, with exceptional negotiations at 5 ℔ cent. The Bank line of mercantile discounts is now probably lower than at any time since the Spring of 1858. The general average of Loans and Discounts, including the Government account, will probably show this afternoon a further reduction of three or four millions, while the Specie average, which is a rising one, will probably go over $38,000,000, against $36,808,000 last Monday. The actual amount in Bank this morning is estimated to be nearly forty millions, the heaviest transfer from the Sub-Treasury having been made on Friday, and counting but one day in the average of the week. The Sub-Treasury balance now stands $13,103,484, against $15,541,307 at the close of the previous week. The popular subscriptions to the New Loan at the New-York Sub-Treasury for the week were as follows:

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTION TO NEW 7.30 LOAN.

By individuals.	Last week.	Previous week.
Monday	$542,000	$480,000
Tuesday	218,000	308,000
Wednesday	384,000	445,000
Thursday	Fast Day	250,000
Friday	212,000	413,000
Saturday	444,000	108,000
Total individuals	$1,800,000	$2,004,000
Paid in by Banks	Nil.	7,000,000
Total for week	$1,800,000	$9,004,000
Total for fortnight		$10,804,000
Previously—By Banks	$16,100,000	
Individ's	8,636,000—	24,736,000
Total paid up to date		$35,540,000

The difference between this sum and the $35,000,000 guaranteed by the New-York Banks to 15th October, will be refunded on final settlement of the popular subscriptions.

The Trade returns for eight months of the calendar year at the Port of New-York, as returned by the Custom-house, and published in our paper in tabular form, some days ago, report the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of Bullion, from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, as......$93,727,000

Add four weeks in September	5,910,369
Total since Jan. 1	$99,637,369
Against same time last year	182,943,234
Decreased Import since 1st January	$83,305,865

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, from Jan. 1 to

Aug. 31	$86,506,000
Add four weeks in September	9,023,486
Total clearances since Jan. 1	$95,529,486
Against same time last year	68,172,077
Increased Exports since Jan. 1	$27,457,409

The Exports of Specie from New-York from Jan. 1 to present date, 1861, are......$3,278,000

Against same time, 1860	42,268,000
Decreased Export of Specie since Jan. 1	$38,990,000

The Receipts of Foreign Gold and Silver, and of Gold from California, at New-York, and at Boston for New-York account, since Jan. 1, are about as follows:

Foreign Gold entered at New-York	$34,640,000
Foreign Gold entered at Boston	7,636,000
California Gold at New-York	26,276,000
Total income of Gold since Jan. 1	$68,522,000

Against same time 1860:

From California	$25,419,000	
From abroad	951,000—	$26,370,000
Increased receipts since Jan. 1		$42,152,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ℔ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861	91@91¾
Two years 6 ℔ cent. Treas. Notes	98½@97¾@99@98½
New-York Central	73¼@73¾@73¼@73¾
New-York and Erie	26¾@25¾
Reading	35@34¾
Rock Island	44@45¾@45¾
Michigan Guaranteed	31@30¾@31¾
Michigan Southern	14@13¼
Michigan Central	42@42
Illinois Central	[illegible]
Panama	110¾@115
Pacific Mail	[illegible]
Missouris	[illegible]
Virginias	[illegible]
Tennessees	[illegible]
Hudson River	[illegible]
Harlem Preferred	[illegible]
Burlington and Quincy	[illegible]
Harlem, Common	[illegible]

There was no marked excitement in the Stock dealings of the week. The Government Funded Stocks were firm and in demand, said to be in part for European remittance, and in part, no doubt, to supply our country Bankers with the basis of currency, these Stocks paying a better rate of interest on the market value than the New-York State 6 ℔ cents. There were some fluctuations, both down and up again, in the Treasury 6 ℔ cents of 1863, on the rumor that the programme between the Secretary and the Associated Banks for receiving these notes in part pay on the second installment of the 7.30 loan might be changed. On this rumor, several prominent Stock and Money Brokers not only sold out, but, it is said, went heavily *short,* and it is not impossible that one or more of the Banks sold out also at 98½@98 ℔ cent. At the close of the week, it was found that there was no sufficient authority for the rumor, even if consistent with sound policy, (which any such change of programme would not be, either for the Banks or the credit of the New Loan,) and the price returned to 98½ ℔ cent., and then further advanced to 99, finally closing 98¾@9 ℔ cent. In New-York Central some heavy *Bull* sales were made early in the week on the advance to 73¾ ℔ cent. The market after taking 4,000 or 5,000 shares sold for realization, fell off to 73¾@73½ ℔ cent., at which there was a steady demand. There was an advance of 1½ on Rock Island, and ¾@1 ℔ cent. on Michigan Guaranteed at the close of the week, while other Western shares were steady and in good demand. Pacific Mail Shares are up 5 ℔ cent. from the previous week, and Panama 4½ ℔ cent. The Southern State Stocks, especially Virginias and North Carolinas, are 3@4 ℔ cent. weaker on some auction sales for Illinois Bank account, and the decrease of speculative contracts in Virginias. These contracts which have paid poorly for the *short* sellers are nearly all settled up. For Tennessees there is continued demand at 43@43½ ℔ cent. Missouris, on the disturbed War news from that State, have fallen back 1 ℔ cent. The general market on Saturday closed steady.

The following were the bids, on Saturday, for the City Bank Shares. The improvement, since Friday, is 4½ ℔ cent. on Manhattan, 6 ℔ cent. on Broadway, and 1 ℔ cent. each on Phœnix and American Exchange.

New-York	80	Bank of North America	80½
Manhattan	114¾	Hanover	66
Merchants	85	Metropolitan	85
Mechanics	91	Shoe and Leather	85⅝
America	97½	Corn Exchange	82½
Phœnix	86	Continental	65⅝
Butchers & Drovers	102	St. Nicholas	65
Seventh Ward	110	Marine	73
State of New-York	78	Commonwealth	71
Broadway	116	Importers & Traders	80
American Exchange	81	Park	87
Pacific	105	Artisan's	5
Bank of the Republic	85		

The Railway mortgages were bid for as follows. There is a large improvement on Michigan Southern seconds and Lake Erie and Wabash firsts. Erie thirds are also 1½ ℔ cent. higher:

N. Y. Central sixes	91	Mich. S. 7 ℔ c. ass. bds.	53
N. Y. Cen. sixes sub.	88¾	N. Indiana firsts	81
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	101	Mich. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	75½
Erie firsts, '68	103	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75	92
Erie thirds, '83	85	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ℔ c.	60
Hudson firsts '69	103	T. H. & A. sec., 8 ℔ c. '70	18
Hud. seconds, S. F. '85	96	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	11
Hudson thirds, '75	79½	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	81
Hudson convert., '67	71	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d ser.	37
Harlem firsts, '69–73	93½	Han. & St. Joseph	28
Harlem seconds, '64	90	N. J. Cen. firsts	102½
Harlem thirds, '68	70	Chi. & R. I. firsts	92½
Mich. Cen. N. F. 8 ℔ c. '82	98	L. E. & Wabash firsts	66
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c	92½	L. E. & Wabash seconds	32
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. firsts	81	Cl. & Tol. firsts, S. F.	73½
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. seconds	60		

We publish on another page, two communications from different sources, but both known to us as highly respectable, on the National Loans and Finances. The views of the writers are presented on their own merits, but have perhaps more significance for further legislation by Congress than to the present Loan Act.

A communication from W. H. H., on the non-payment of Fourth Mortgage Interest by the Receiver of the Erie Railway, is held over for the present, in the expectation that the cause of complaint will soon be removed.

We learn that Mr. E. B. RICE, No. 35 John-street, offers a favorable exchange for the assessment scrip of the Ohio and Mississippi Road, soon to be paid in on the foreclosure of the mortgages.

The estimated earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for the week ending Sept. 21, are as follows:

	1860.	1861.
Passenger earnings	$6,104 45	$3,953 85
Freight earnings	16,914 88	27,867 26
Total earnings	$23,019 33	$31,821 11
Increase		$8,801 78

DR. CHEEVER ON THE WAR.

God's Method of Putting Down the Rebellion.

The Church of the Puritans, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER'S, in Union-square, was crowded last evening to listen to the Doctor's discourse on the rebellion, or as he styled it, God's approved method of putting it down. The text, like the discourse, was a continuation of that commenced on Fast Day, and was the 6th verse of the 58th chapter of Isaiah: "Is not this the Fast that I have chosen, to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye brake every yoke." In the opening he said: But we throw ourselves on God, and we speak from Him, and by His authority, out of His word, when we demand, in His name, that our Government prove themselves the ministers of good and not evil to the country, and that they bear the sword against evil doers, rebels and traitors, and not against the poor victims of the tyranny of those traitors. We speak from God and his word, when we demand that our Government, by the power committed to them of God for good, for a terror of evil doers, break the arm of the oppressor, the right arm of this rebellion, and let the oppressed go free. We speak from God, and at His command, when we call upon our Government to keep the fast, which they themselves have appointed, in professed recognition of the authority of God and His word, for the whole nation—when we call upon them to keep that fast themselves, in the very way that God has enjoined, by breaking every yoke, and putting down this hideous and blood-thirsty rebellion, by destroying its central power and wickedness. Let them advance to its central shrine, and cut down its moloch of Slavery from his throne, and open the prison doors of the millions still fattened for his sacrifices; let them do this and the priests of that hellish Confederacy will fly howling from its altars, and the armies of the Confederacy will be disbanded in terror, and a free people will take the prophets of this Baal and let none of them escape. The people, indeed, are longing for the Government to give the signal for this righteous exercise of power.

Doubtless the great work before us, for God, for ourselves, for mankind, for humanity, is the putting down of this rebellion, and our whole energies, at God's command are to be concentrated in this one work. The one grand question of duty is just this: how can this work be done most directly, most sweepingly, most effectively, at the least expense of blood and treasure, and in the best way for the honor of God, for the ends of justice and humanity, for our own good, and for the benefit of man.

If there is one plain measure, one energetic movement that can accomplish this, and save us the anguish, the misery, the horror of more bloody battles,—if there is one blow that, rightly struck, would save our citizens, our households from mourning and desolation, would secure the honor of our country, the favor of God, the interests of humanity, the applauding, righteous verdict of mankind,—a blow that would cut asunder the arteries of this rebellion and strike it dead,—then, if we refuse to strike that blow, and prefer to have our own soldiers sacrificed rather than release the victims and destroy the Moloch of the rebels, then *we are the traitors,* and the guilt of the rebellion is on our souls, and God will deal with us accordingly.

[illegible] purpose and law? If we can discover what that is, we must strike for God and humanity where it is our duty to strike, than we shall be successful. This rebellion, in plunging us into this national misery, has been the opening of a door by the hand of God through our obedience to him. This rebellion, and this war, by making it possible for us to conquer the rebellion and deliver the whole nation at a single blow, is the greatest boon ever conferred upon us by Divine Providence. We are mad even to perdition not to avail ourselves of it; God has taken us by this judgment as in the arms of an angel of mercy, and laid us down at the threshold of this opportunity; stood us up upon our feet before this open door through which we might enter to an almost bloodless victory and peace; to a glorious career of self-regeneration, freedom and beneficence; and yet we refuse it, and treat the urgent offer of it as a crime, and those who demand it in the name of God and humanity as traitors to the Government. It is as if there was war in heaven—heaven itself had agreed upon a union with Lucifer on his grounds—had proclaimed their determination, first to subjugate him, and then take the sin of the whole rebellion into partnership—had proclaimed that Satan's sin was sacred—was a primal law of heaven, if only he would pursue it in subjection to heaven—in subordination to heaven's authorities as supreme. We resolve to reconstruct our Union under their law, at their pleasure, to keep their oligarchs in power, and their iniquity supreme and popular. The transaction constitutes our Government a slaveholding Government; the transaction is not one iota more elevated or less injurious and wicked than that of selling human beings to put the avails into the missionary-box. But when we regard it in the scale and in the manner in which it has been carried on, the impiety and the wickedness are astounding. For example—for the sake of keeping Kentucky loyal to the Union, we agree to keep four millions of human beings in Slavery, over whom we have no right whatever but for protection of their rights; yet we agree to destroy every one of those rights and keep them in the condition of chattels, provided Kentucky will simply not join the rebellion. That is, we agree to keep the heart of the rebellion secure from attack, provided Kentucky will keep out of it. We pay Kentucky for not joining the rebellion by the price of four millions of slaves kept in bondage; in other words, we agree to disobey God and not to use ourselves the means God has given us for putting down the rebellion for the sake of keeping Kentucky from joining the rebellion.

Let the slaves in the rebellious States be declared free, and let a single one of these States be invaded by an Army with this proclamation of God, justice and humanity, and the conquest of the whole slave rebellion would follow; and Slavery and the rebellion being thus crushed in the rebel States, all difficulty would cease in the other States. Slavery might be left to itself in Kentucky, and free permission safely accorded to that State to keep her own peculiar institution; but who does not see that she would be instantly ashamed of it—sick unto death—hastening to throw it off for her own salvation? Draw a cordon of freedom and righteousness around Kentucky on the South, by putting down the rebellion and proclaiming the law of freedom in the rebel States where, in fact, by act of Congress all rebel property being confiscated, the slaves are free; carry that act and operation of freedom through the rebel States, and Kentucky, instead of demanding any longer the protection of Slavery, would beg to be included in the same arrangement, would implore the Government to help until the millstone of Slavery from around her own State neck. There is no difficulty in the path of duty in this thing. All our perplexities are removed, all obstacles out of the way, and victory is sure, and our salvation covenanted and completed of God, the moment we take this step of obedience to Him, and resolve to break every yoke.

But time and danger are pressing on, and by a refusal of this just measure we are preparing a state of things which, when the necessity comes upon us of employing emancipation for our own salvation, will prevent the possibility of such a refuge, will deprive us of the ability to use it. Once it was in our power, in a short time it may not be so. "Because I called, but ye refused, therefore will I laugh at your calamity, and mock when your fear cometh." When you are holding on for a higher price, God puts a worm into your grain, and when you open this reserved supply, you will find it nothing but a pestilence.

How dreadful it is to be trembling on the eve of a great and dreadful battle, which might have been entirely prevented even three weeks ago, by a division of the South in behalf of justice and humanity.

CITY POLITICS.

The Union Party of Tax-payers.

An important movement among the wealthy and respectable portion of our citizens, but which has not heretofore attracted public attention, is revealed in the following circular, to which attention is now invited. The movement is indorsed by such citizens as James W. Beekman, David Hoadley, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Moses Taylor, Jno. H. Brower, Alexander T. Stewart, Wm. B. Astor, Wm. F. Havemeyer, and a large number of persons equally well known in the City:

THE TAX-PAYERS' UNION PARTY.

LAW LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON SQUARE, }
Sept. 28, 1861. }

At a meeting of the TAX-PAYERS' UNION CONVENTION, held at the University Law Library, on the evening of the 27th inst., of which you had due notice, a large number of Delegates being present, notwithstanding the violent storm, the platform of the party was unanimously reaffirmed and finally adopted.

It was decided not to proceed to the nomination of candidates for the various offices until Tuesday evening next, Oct. 1. A Committee, consisting of James W. Beekman, Z. N. Ely, Daniel Shepherd, W. B. Wedgwood, and George P. Rogers, were appointed, to which the Chairman was added, TO SUGGEST A PLAN FOR A PERMANENT ORGANIZATION, with power to confer with like committees of other similar organizations, and also with power to suggest, at the next meeting, the names of candidates to be supported at the ensuing election. Letters were read from Messrs. Gabriel Winter, N. H. Carman, John A. Appleton, John Alstyne, and others, highly approving the objects of the Convention. The Convention was then eloquently addressed by Daniel Shepherd, Esq., followed by Prof. Wedgwood, H. I. Hart, Esq., and others. A high degree of enthusiasm prevailed. The Convention then, on motion, adjourned to meet at the same place, (the University Law Library,) on Tuesday evening next, at 8 o'clock, to select candidates for the ensuing election.

Punctual attendance is requested of every Delegate, as the business to be transacted is of the highest importance.

The Convention has adopted as its platform:

1. A tax sufficient to defray the necessary expenses of the City Government, but not one dollar for any other purpose.
2. A prudent and economical administration of all departments of the City Government.
3. Men of ability, integrity and experience in every office.
4. The abrogation of all political distinction.
5. A vigorous prosecution of the war for the preservation of the Union.

JOHN LIVINGSTON, Chairman.

H. H. WILLIAMS, }
W. B. WEDGWOOD. } Secretaries.

DELEGATES TO THE TAX-PAYERS' UNION CONVENTION.

Jas. W. Beekman,
David Headley,
Silas Bronson,
Samuel Willets,
Smith Sheldon,
Benj. L. Swan,
Wm. H. Aspinwall,
Thomas H. Faile,
Gard. G. Howland,
Ezra Wheeler,
Paul Spofford,
J. Thompson,
F. A. Palmer,
John Bodine,
F. P. Schoals,
John R. Lawrence,
William A. Hall,
C. V. S. Roosevelt,
Fradish Johnson,
Daniel Parish,
Moses Taylor,
John H. Brower,
Chas. H. Marshall,
David Lane,
S. B. Chittenden,
E. D. Morgan,
James Murphy,
Lucius Hopkins,
G. A. Conover,
H. I. Hart,
Ralph Mead,
E. D. Brown,
R. Dart,
Robt. L. Maitland,
Alex. F. Stewart,
D. C. Kingsland,
James Gallatin,
A. C. Kingsland,
G. V. I. Ostrander,
C. A. Macy,
John Stewart, Jr.,
Wm A. Sale, Jr.,
Richard Perry,
Sam. I. Hunt,
E. Cauldwell,
Josiah Macy,
Wm. N. Seymour,
Wm. A. White,
Nathan C. Ely,
Benj. Aymar,
David Banks,
Joseph N. Barnes,
James Benkard,
Chas. S. Benson,
William Betts,
Benj. Brandreth,
Orison Blunt,
Seabury Brewster,
Silas Brown,
Robert I. Brown,
Henry Bruner,
G. W. Burnham,
D. P. Campbell,
Freeman Campbell,
Rich'd F. Carman,
Henry Chauncey,
James E. Cooley,
Thomas Crane,
Richard Cromwell,
Patrick Dickie,
Wm. Douglass,
Wm. E. Foster,
John Caswell,
Henry Colt,
Lewis Custis,
Hamilton Fish,
J. A. Luqueer,
James Stuart,
Abram R. Vannest,
Allan Hay,
John Castree,
Wm. B. Astor,
Fletcher Westray,
J. Van Benschoten,
Robt. S. Luqueer,
J. Ogden Hoffman,
Shepherd Knapp,
George Griswold,
Wm G. Lambert,
Simeon Baldwin,
Amos R. Eno,
Homer Morgan,
Peter Cooper,
James W. Gerard,
J. P. Ransom,
James Crumbie,
Wm. E. Dodge,
R. D. Lathrop,
Cortland D. Abbott,
Robert Nunns,
R. A. Witthaus,
Hermann Maas,
Benj. R. Winthrop,
Rich. A. Reading,
William Hoople,
James Harper,
J. M. Carnochan,
F. W. Geissenhainer,
John J. Astor,
John Harper,
Daniel Shepherd,
David Allerton,
G. W. Quintard,
David M. Walduck,
John Livingston,
Robt. L. Stewart,
Wm. F. Havemeyer,
H. M. Schieffelin,
James Boorman,
John C. Green,
R. B. Minturn,
Wm. A. Freeborn,
Peter Gassner,
Clinton Gilbert,
Peter Gilsey,
Peter Goelet,
John C. Hamilton,
George Jones,
Robt. L. Kennedy,
Jas. G. King,
Abm. R. Lawrence,
Rufus L. Lord,
R. W. Jaffray,
John Cisco,
Wm. B. Moffatt,
John H. Talman,
Joseph Meeks,
Charles H. Mount,
Peter I. Nevius,
James Phalen,
David M. Feyser,
John Fettigrew,
Isaac N. Phelps,
Waldron B. Post,
Royal Phelps.
Wm. A. Booth,
W. B. Duncan,
Z. S. Ely,
Samuel Wetmore,
Isaac O. Barker,
Caleb Swan,
J. G. Burkhalter,
C. Vanderbilt,
A. Althause,
T. F. Secor,
James Stokes,
P. S. Halstead,
J. A. Kernochan,
James Brooks,
J. Kernochan,
A. M. Bininger,
Jacob Cram,
H. D. Brooks,
Lucius Hart,
Saml. C. Ellis,
A. Voorhees,
Ramsay Crooks,
John Hoch,
John Finlay,
J. M. Reed,
Valentine Mott,
Hiram Anderson,
H. H. Williams,
F. Rollwagen, Sr.,
H. R. Searles,
Phillips Phœnix,
T. M. Adriance,
Wm. Flannelly,
Bryant McCahill,
R. P. Lugar,
S. Cambreleng,
Rich. L. Suydam,
C. H. Lilienthal,
Wm. Thompson,
Peter Lorillard,
Jacob Lorillard,
B. Lorillard,
Samuel Colgate,
John Babcock,
Isaac Adriance,
Herman D. Aldrich,
John Anderson,
Levi Apgar,
John A. Appleton,
Edw. C. Richards,
Jas. H. Roosevelt,
L. M. Rutherford,
John F. Trow,
Joseph Sampson,
M. B. Schieffelin,
Wm. Simpson,
Benj. Stephens,
Garrit H. Striker,
Thos. Suffern,
John A. Gray,
M. Van Schaick,
John F. Walter,
John D. Wendel,
John Wilson,
Robert Ray,
Henry Young,
John T. Johnston,
Wm. B. Wedgwood,
Gabriel Winter,
George P. Rogers,
James Lenox,
W. C. Rhinelander,

POSTSCRIPT.

MONDAY, 4 O'CLOCK [illegible]

ADDITIONAL FROM [illegible]

Details of Important [illegible]tary Movements.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 29.

Last night the detachments from our different divisions moved out to occupy our new positions; skirmishers were sent out to the right, left and front. Unfortunately a portion of the Fourth Michigan, who were the extreme right of FITZ JOHN PORTER'S command, encountered the skirmishers of the First California, who had the left of SMITH'S detachment. The meeting took place about 2½ o'clock this morning, within a mile of Falls Church, and the Michigan men, mistaking the Californians for rebels, fired into them. The fire was returned, and for some minutes the shooting was brisk. In the midst of this a company of volunteer cavalry moved towards the Californians, and they were fired into by them under the same misapprehension. The result of this blunder was the killing of seven and wounding of about fifteen of our forces, and the killing of three horses, before the mistake was discovered. A Volunteer Artillery Company, accompanying SMITH'S detachment, made an attempt to retreat during the firing, and in their haste broke a portion of their running gear. GRIFFIN'S Battery was sent over this afternoon to take their places.

NEWS FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Capt. WILLIAMS, of Gen. BANKS' Staff, arrived to-day from above. He reports that the rebels do not appear to be present in large force on the right bank of the Potomac, nor have they increased any since they fell back from our lines opposite Washington. A dispatch from Gen. BANKS, to-night, reports everything quiet, and the river high.

ANOTHER ESCAPE FROM THE REBELS.

The steamer *Pusey* arrived this morning from the flotilla. She brought Orderly Sergeant WM. O'DONOGHUE, of MEAGHER'S Company of the New-York Sixty-Ninth, who escaped from Richmond, on the 18th, with two companions, KELLEY, of MCIVER'S Company, and JAMES M. RORLEY, Company G. They succeeded, while in prison, in getting a change of clothing, and were thus enabled to make their way into the cellar of the building. At a signal from one of their companions above, to inform them when the guard had passed the corner of the building, they emerged and went to the guard at the gate and entered into conversation with him. He ordered them away, and they passed out. They left the city, following nearly a northerly course, being guided only by the North Star. They endured much suffering and privation. They finally reached Occoquan Creek, near the Potomac, on Wednesday last, where they concealed themselves in an old boathouse. Soon they heard the firing occasioned by the shelling of Freestone Point by the *Bell* and *Seminole.* They remained for two days thus concealed, during which time they constructed a rude raft, which, however, was only large enough to hold one, and by agreement O'DONOHUE undertook with it to reach the flotilla. He started during Friday, and after paddling seven miles with a piece of board, was picked up by the *Seminole.* His purpose was to return at once with assistance for his companions, but this was refused until last night, it not being deemed safe. The commander of the *Seminole,* however, promised to make the effort last night, and in the meantime O'DONOHUE was forwarded to the city. He reports that heavy guns are constantly being sent down to Yorktown and vicinity, and that a half mile north of Richmond a formidable fort has been erected.

THE LATE REBEL POSITIONS.

I telegraphed you last night of the evacuation of Munson's Hill by the rebels yesterday morning, and of our taking possession of their works in the afternoon. To-day I have been along the lines thus abandoned by the rebel troops. By looking at the map you will see that the rebel lines run along a chain of hills in front of our fortifications, and parallel to them at a distance of from three to four miles. The peaks of these hills are laid down as Taylor's, Perkins', Upton's, Munson's and Masons. It has been supposed heretofore, by our officers, that Munson's Hill commanded our works towards Georgetown and Chain Bridge. A personal examination disproves this belief, and shows that the rebels had really no advantage of our western works at that point, but that they overlooked the camps and works at Alexandria, and perfectly commanded any approach from that direction.

THE MOVEMENT AMONG OUR TROOPS.

As soon as I crossed the river it was evident that a great movement was going on among our troops. There was an unusual bustle of preparation, and an exhilaration of spirits akin almost to a school of boys preparing for a Christmas holiday at home. They were "Going forward," was about the only intelligible answer I could get. Going forward where, or how far, or what to meet, or where, they seemed alike indifferent. It was Sunday, but "away down South in Dixie's land," was the hymn of the day. Going ahead, after that disastrous retreat, and these long, dreary days of preparation, seemed to awaken the enthusiasm of the men, and make the camps but a succession of jubilant masses of men. I found Upton's Hill already in possession of our troops, and that Gen. MCDOWELL had established his head-quarters in UPTON'S house. The telegraph wires, which had preceded us at the rate of two miles an hour, were at work during the progress of the extending movement which was then going on along our lines from Chain Bridge to near Alexandria. From the outpost of UPTON'S house, Gen. MCDOWELL showed us all the regiments round about, pointing out the various localities, and showing us everything but a sight of the rebels. From this observatory the rebel commanders could readily and safely observe all our movements, and the preparations we had made on the East to resist an attack. Looking down the long vista of felled trees and along the connected lines of fortifications bristling with cannon, they must have had a realizing idea that Washington was not to be taken in that direction at least.

At Perkin's Hill Gen. ROGERS had established his head-quarters in the same house which had evidently but a short time before been occupied by some officer of a similar grade. On the other side of the house, the rebels had certainly tried, or at least expected to live on the good things of the land, for they left some fine specimens of reed birds and well-headed cauliflowers all dressed, and ready for the cooking. Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH, of New-York, was the first to enter the works on Perkin's Hill. He was mounted and had got quite in advance of the troops. We had made no reconnoissance, and did not know what resistance, if any, would be made. Gen. WADSWORTH, followed by a single aid however, dashed up to the breastworks, calling upon his men to follow. His men held some distance in the rear, but the few rebels in the works, probably a rear guard, never looked back to see the solitary horseman, but made good their escape to the rear, just passing out under the woods on one side as Gen. M. WADSWORTH went on to the other.

[illegible] before this English [illegible] Term.

An [illegible]

An excitement occurred [illegible] laid before the [illegible]

Major-Gen. [illegible] Dr. Kimball [illegible] States Army; [illegible] len, of Bangor, [illegible] tunato F. Vidal [illegible] zilian corvette, and [illegible] at the Fifth Avenue H[illegible]

Hon. Ira Harris, of A[illegible] cord, New-Hampshire; [illegible] J. S. Carlisle, of Vir[illegible] United States Army; [illegible] Sproston of the United [illegible] of the United States [illegible] Quebec, and James T. [illegible] at the Astor House.

Prince de Joinville, [illegible] Leclerc; Capt. Eddy [illegible] Burk, of England, are [illegible]

Hon. J. B. Howe[illegible] Blake, of Boston; D[illegible] Navy; S. Peon, of [illegible] Lieuts. W. H. Bell, [illegible] the U. S. Army; C. [illegible] Plant, of St. Louis, [illegible]

Capt. N. Valmeld[illegible] ble, J. K. Bartlett, [illegible] of San Francisco [illegible] L. H. Crocker, [illegible] Reed, of the U. S. [illegible]

Judge Norris, [illegible] Oswego, are at the [illegible]

Major Haworth, [illegible] Stamford, Ct., are [illegible]

Mrs. Gen. N. P. Ban[illegible] Hotel.

[illegible]

FLOUR advanced [illegible] WHEAT sells [illegible] $1 15 for [illegible] Spring; $1 16 for [illegible] $1 20 for red [illegible] $1 25 for white Indiana and Genesee, and $1 30 for white Michigan. RYE sells in the [illegible] 71c. for 60 pounds, with an upward tendency. B[illegible] dull; inquiry chiefly for good State and C[illegible] West; sales, last evening, 1,700 bushels W[illegible] 61c.; 2,400 bushels bright State, four-rowed, a[illegible] to-day, 7,000 bushels Cayuga in lots at 55c. and 500 bushels State, four-rowed, at 64c. CORN [illegible] supply cut off by some detention on the Canal [illegible] 16 locks; last evening, about 21,000 bushels W[illegible] mixed sold to arrive at 51c.; to-day, 3,000 bush[illegible] car lots at 51c., and 1,000 bushels ditto, from st[illegible] 53c. OATS dull and lower, at 31½c. WHISKY [illegible] 3,000 bbls. at 20c. Received by Central Railroad [illegible] New-York—8,719 bbls. Flour; 724 bags Wheat; [illegible] bbls. Pork; 314 boxes Cheese; 260 bbls. Highw[illegible] 81 bales Wool;—for Boston and the East, 7,300 [illegible] Flour; 285 bales Wool. Shipped by tows to [illegible] York, Sept. 27th—104,000 bushels Corn; 113,[illegible] els Wheat; 20,500 bushels Oats; 9,000 bushels [illegible]

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 28—6 P. M. [illegible]

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT, the m[illegible] ket is quiet and firm, sales 31,000 bushels of Ch[illegible] Spring, at 95c.@96c.; 15,000 bushels Red Winter W[illegible] tern, $1 05½@$1 06; 15,000 bushels Milwaukee C[illegible] on private terms. CANAL FREIGHTS to New-Y[illegible] Corn, 18½c.; Wheat, 20c. *Lake Imports*—16,000 [illegible] Flour, 496,000 bushels Wheat, 432,000 bushels Co[illegible] 40,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—140,000 bush[illegible] Wheat, 150,000 bushels Corn, 120,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Sept. [illegible]

FLOUR unchanged; demand moderate. WHE[illegible] dull; sales 6,000 bushels Chicago Spring, on [illegible] terms. CORN in good demand at 40c. [illegible] none on the market. BARLEY [illegible] for Bay Quinte, and 61c. [illegible] sales. RYE [illegible] steady. [illegible] New-York [illegible] 6,000 bushels [illegible] Rye. *Canal Exports*—1,100 bbls. Flour, 32,000 [illegible] els Wheat, 38,050 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. [illegible]

FLOUR active. WHEAT lower, at 76c.@77[illegible] No. 1 and 77c.@78c. for No. 3, in store. CORN [illegible] OATS steady. *Receipts*—12,000 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 140,000 bushels Corn. *Shipm*[illegible] 1,200 bbls. Flour, 85,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn. FREIGHTS quiet. EXCHANGE unch[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Marion, from Havana.—James [illegible] Santiago Michelan, Francisco Clavera, Mrs. El[illegible] Eges, Chas. H. Storrs, Francis J. Waldmayer, Fr[illegible] Anido, Nicholas Glennon, Felipe Albertazzi, Wm. [illegible] Miguel F. Figares, Manuel G. Barbon, Enrique [illegible] John Scott, Ah-Ho, Chinese interpreter, Joseph [illegible] Louis Hagars.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 55 | Sun sets.... 5 45 | Moon rises.... [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 4 15 | Gov. Island. 5 04 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Sept. 29.

Arrived.

U. S. Mail steamship Marion, Phillips, Havana Sept. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. The 27th, 4 P. M., 65 miles S. of Hatteras, experienced a very violent gale from S. E. and S. W., accompanied with severe thunder and lightning and floods of rain [illegible] till midnight. 28th, 10 A. M., lat. 36 27, lon. 74 1[illegible] barkentine Young America, from Havana Sept. 1[illegible] to New-York.

U. S. steam transport Thomas Sparks, Green, Washington, D. C., in ballast.

U. S. steam transport, Sachem, Nicholas, Washington, D. C., in ballast.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia [illegible] with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Delaware, Ashmore, Trenton, with [illegible] Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Petrel, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Rhine, Moore, London, Aug. 10, and the [illegible] End the 23d, with mdse. and 23 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had strong westerly winds [illegible] squally weather east of the Banks, and light [illegible] winds, with very foggy weather since for ele[illegible] Sept. 20, lat. 43 34, lon. 59 30, exchanged signals [illegible] ship showing 3d distinguishing pendant, No. 2,64[illegible] east.

Ship Timoda, (of Boston,) Grant, Liverpool 3[illegible] coal to Lunt & Co.

Bark Lamplighter, Thompson, Salt Cay, Sept. [illegible] salt to John M. Smith's Sons.

Bark Argean, Crosby, Providence 3 ds., in ballast to J. W. Elwell. Was towed to this City by steamtug [illegible]

Brig Sophia, (Br., of Liverpool, N. S.,) H[illegible] Ponce, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to Thomas James.

Bark Helen Maria, (of Boston,) Marshall, Cumberland Harbor, Cuba, [illegible] ds., with sugar, &c., to master. [illegible] ly 27, (on outward passage,) lat. 35 48, lon. 74, w[illegible] by a fore-and-aft schr. for six hours, but outs[illegible] She was painted black, with a white strips aro[illegible] She was about 200 tons burden.

Brig B. K. Eaton, (of Searsport,) Nichols, East [illegible] J. I., Sept. 13, with salt to Walsh, Carver & Cha[illegible] in co. with brig Open Sea, Babbidge, for New-York.

Schr. Arctic, Hicks, Alexandria 6 ds., with co[illegible] inst., when anchored in the Breakwater during a [illegible] S. E. gale, saw a 3 masted propeller, painted bl[illegible] into Cape Henelopen, blowing her whistle and a[illegible] in a sinking condition, as she was run ashore; [illegible] her to be a transport, as a number of boxes were [illegible] around.

Schr. D. F. Keeling, (Br.,) Raymond, Minatitlan, [illegible] co, 30 ds., with mahogany to order. Sept. 17, [illegible] lon. 81 30, was boarded from U. S. sloop-of-war [illegible] cruising, all well. The bark James Andrews, for Liverpool, sailed 4 ds. previous. The French bark, [illegible] Packet, for Havre, while going out struck on the Bar, causing her to leak so badly that she sunk; all hands saved. Left no American vessels.

Schr. Victoria, (Br., of Halifax,) Zuvertier, St. Thomas, Sept. 11, in ballast to master.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Lovell, Albany, mdse. for B[illegible]

Schr. Mary E. Mangan, Whalen, Gloucester 3 ds., [illegible] fish to master.

Schr. Cyrus Chamberlin, Lovell, Albany, with mdse. for Boston.

Schr. E. Wotten, Dibble, Poughkeepsie, with iron for Providence.

Sloop E. Sprague, Gibbs, Poughkeepsie, with iron for Providence.

WIND—During the day, from N. W.

Sailed.

Sept. 28.—Ships Yorkshire, Liverpool; Free Trade, [illegible] Susan Hinks, Havre; Robena, Glasgow. Barks [illegible] Pike, Bordeaux; Mary, San Francisco; Atlantic, [illegible] Bremen; Quincy, (Br.,) Dunkirk; Elwing, (Belg.,) [illegible] werp; Persia, (Br.,) Cork; George Durkee, (Br.) [illegible] way; Bonito, (Br.,) Jamaica. Brigs Mary Ann, [illegible] Emma, Pra; Bion Bradbury, Demarara; [illegible] (Span.,) Teneriffe. Schrs. A. E. Barnes, Porto Rico; [illegible] A. Fisher, Para; Mohawk, Ponce; Clifton, (Br.,) [illegible] zas; E. D. Horton, (Br.,) Savanilla; Brothers, (Br.,) Ci[illegible] enfuegos; Maria Pike, Aspinwall; Central America, [illegible] Oporto; Col. Penniman, Marseilles.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 29—Arr. ship Mont Blanc, Gottenburg; bark Ben. Benges, Cienfuegos.

The ship Cygnet, of New-York for St. John, N. B., struck in the middle ground, Vineyard Sound, on Saturday, A. M. She was got off this morning without damage.

Spoken, &c.

Archi McMullen—ship, (of Greenock,) Lyle, from Navassa, W. I., for Queenstown for orders, Sept. 21, lat. [illegible] lon. 80.

Speedway—brig, Atherton, Portland 14 ds. for Matanzas, all well, Sept. 18, lat. 27 20, lon. 73 30.

Mangoni—brig, from Searsport for Cardenas, Sept. 1[illegible] lat. 28 32, lon. 73 35.

Promenade—schr., (Br., of Barrington, N. S.,) [illegible] Halifax for Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 16, lat. 22, [illegible]

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., Sept. 16, bark John Benson, for New-York, loading; brig Gold Hunter, (Br., of Hali[illegible] Portland, with molasses.

At Guayanilla, Sept. 14, bark Evening Star, [illegible] Haven in 4 days.